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THE JERUSALEM POST

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Treasury tough against devaluation despite \$ fall

By SHLOMO MAOZ
and AVI TEMKIN
Jerusalem Post Reporters

The ongoing debate whether the shekel should be devalued intensified yesterday, against the background of the dollar's continuing free fall. The Bank of Israel and the Treasury staunchly oppose any devaluation, since they fear it would jeopardize price stability.

The Bank of Israel wants to keep the shekel linked to the basket of five currencies and to continue present exchange rate policies, but the Treasury wants the shekel pegged to the dollar, thus allowing the shekel to lose value vis-a-vis European currencies. The Treasury fears that if the shekel continues to be linked to the currency basket, it will appreciate further against the dollar.

The dollar traded at midday yesterday in New York at DM1.7110, about 1.5 pfennigs above the record low in January 1980, after touching 1.7090 marks earlier in the day. The dollar had closed on Friday at 1.7290 marks.

Against the Japanese yen, the dollar fell to

137.05, its lowest level since the end of World War II when the yen was revalued, and lower than Friday's 138.50 yen at close of trading on Friday. The British pound soared more than two cents against the weak dollar, trading at 1.7415 from 1.7220 at Friday's close.

The plunge in the dollar's value could have disastrous consequences for one-third of Israeli exports to the U.S. The profitability of exporting to the U.S. has decreased during the past few days and exporters are getting fewer and fewer shekels per dollar of export.

As a result, exporters are putting heavy pressure on the government to find a solution to this problem of the profitability of exports. Linking the shekel to the dollar, as the Treasury demands, will permit an effective devaluation relative to yesterday's official representative rate of NIS1.5679. This is the lowest since January and 2.5 per cent lower than at the end of September.

Minister of Industry and Trade Ariel Sharon has already said that he will favour helping exporters, and he has not ruled out the possibility of a devaluation. The ministry said yesterday that although in dollar terms exports rose by

14.5 per cent in the first nine months of the year, the real growth "was only" 6 per cent. The ministry also emphasized that the slump in the export of electronic goods was continuing. These exports goods are heavily dependent on the North American market.

The public, however, apparently believes that the government will be forced to devalue the shekel. There was a marked demand for foreign currencies in the black market yesterday, with a readiness to pay up to 10 per cent more than the official price of the dollar and more than 18 per cent more than the official rates of the German mark and the British pound.

Treasury officials said yesterday that devaluation now would undermine the confidence of savers in the government. "It would look as if the government was deliberately trying to cheat holders of bank shares who only last Friday cashed them in," officials said. The profitability of exports to Europe was very high and there was little point in granting these exporters further windfall gains.

SOVIET LEADER BLASTS CRITICS, STALIN

Gorbachev calls for breakthrough in summit with Reagan

MOSCOW.—Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev, beset by discord at the top of the Communist Party, blasted his critics yesterday as too timid or too impatient and called for a moderate but determined course in rebuilding Soviet society.

In a nationally televised address marking the 70th anniversary of the 1917 revolution that brought the Communists to power, Gorbachev also accused Josef Stalin of "enormous and unforgivable" crimes and announced formation of a commission to resume the rehabilitation of the late dictator's victims.

Commenting on his plan to visit the U.S. next month to sign a ban on intermediate-range nuclear missiles, Gorbachev pledged to use his third summit meeting with President Ronald Reagan to search for a "palpable breakthrough" on longer-range and space weapons.

Gorbachev praised the pending U.S.-Soviet agreement, but said it was agreed to in general terms at the Reykjavik summit one year ago.

"The world expects the third and fourth Soviet-U.S. summits to produce more than merely an official acknowledgement of the decision agreed upon a year ago, and more than merely continuation of the discussion," he said. "That is why we will work unrelentingly at these meetings for a palpable breakthrough, for concrete results in reducing strategic offensive armaments and barring weapons from outer space — the key to removing the nuclear threat."

His reference to a fourth summit was acknowledgement that he expects Reagan to visit Moscow next year.

Gorbachev's two-hour, 41-minute speech to an assembly of Soviet and international communist figures was his first appearance since last week's disclosure that Moscow party boss

Boris Yeltsin had tendered his resignation on October 31 over the slow pace of Gorbachev's economic and social reforms.

In an apparent reference to the dispute, Gorbachev said a taste for independence and responsibility should be inculcated in people who are uncertain and hesitant about the reforms, but that such a taste is not the only danger to success.

"Nor should we succumb to the pressure of the overly zealous and impatient," Gorbachev said.

"The guilt of Stalin and his immediate entourage before the party and the people for the wholesale repressive measures and the acts of lawlessness is enormous and unforgivable," Gorbachev said.

Under the policy of glasnost, or openness, instituted after Gorbachev took over as party general-secretary in March 1985, Soviet historians have been cautiously re-examining Stalin's role in the nation's past.

Gorbachev's remarks yesterday are certain to fuel that debate as Soviet citizens customarily watch the interpretation given their country's history for keys to current Kremlin policy.

He noted that the 20th and 22nd party congresses under Nikita Khrushchev criticized Stalin's "personal cult" and rehabilitated some of (Continued on Back Page)

Massive Soviet Jewry rally planned for summit

Jerusalem Post Correspondent
WASHINGTON.—American Jewish leaders yesterday announced plans to hold a massive rally in support of Soviet Jewry in Washington on December 6, the day before the start of the summit between President Ronald Reagan and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev.

Morris Abram, chairman of the National Conference on Soviet Jewry, said that more than 50 national and 300 local Jewish organizations will co-sponsor what he called "the Washington mobilization."



IDF soldiers patrol the deserted Nablus casbah yesterday as the West Bank marked the anniversary of the Balfour Declaration.

Unrest in areas marks Balfour anniversary

By JOEL GREENBERG
Jerusalem Post Reporter

Disturbances and commercial strikes were reported yesterday throughout the administered territories on the 70th anniversary of the Balfour Declaration, though the inclement weather and the deployment of troops at points of tension apparently reduced the scope of unrest.

Commercial strikes, most of them partial, were reported in East Jerusalem, Nablus, Ramallah, Bethlehem, Hebron and Gaza. Stores in

Nablus and Ramallah reopened after security forces welded shut several shops, military sources said.

In the West Bank, curfews were imposed until the evening on the Balata and Askar refugee camps near Nablus after early morning disturbances. Youths in Askar hurled stones at the local police station, and in Balata, protesters built barricades and stockpiled empty bottles to hurl at troops.

A pupil at the Kadri Toukan school in Nablus was injured by rubber bullets fired by troops who dis-

persed a crowd of rock-throwing pupils.

An Egged bus travelling from Beersheba to Jerusalem was stoned near Hebron. Two passengers were hurt and treated at Hadassah Hospital in Ein Kerem.

Demonstrations, tyre-burning, and stone-throwing incidents were reported in Ramallah, Hebron and the old part of Nablus, and at the Jelazoun refugee camp. Masked youths urged pupils in Dura to leave classes and demonstrate.

At the Anata refugee camp north

of Jerusalem, dozens of youths burned tyres, hurled stones, and raised a Palestinian flag. Houses were daubed with slogans denouncing the Balfour Declaration. Seven people were arrested.

In the Gaza Strip, leaflets calling for armed struggle against Israel were distributed, apparently by the Islamic Jihad. Tim reported. The leaflets bore the pictures of four Islamic Jihad members killed in a shootout with security forces in Gaza last month.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Chirac will not visit Damascus until the problem of Syrian Jewry is solved

By BENNY MORRIS
Post Diplomatic Correspondent

Visiting French Prime Minister Jacques Chirac yesterday told Israel's leaders that he will not visit Damascus until the problem of Syrian Jewry is resolved, according to sources in Jerusalem.

In his second day of talks with Prime Minister Shamir, Chirac said that for "10 or 12 years" he has been working ceaselessly, but without success, to persuade the Syrian government to let its Jews leave the country. "As long as no solution is found, I will not visit Damascus," Chirac reportedly told Shamir.

During the two hours of talks between the two prime ministers and their aides, Chirac also said he had steadfastly declined to meet PLO leader Yasser Arafat, "despite various pressures" brought to bear on him. While he did not regard the PLO as the sole representative of the Palestinians, he said it may be one of the organizations that represents them. In general, said Chirac, the PLO has lost ground in recent years.

Shamir, for his part, reaffirmed his firm opposition to negotiating with the PLO and to an international peace conference, as espoused by Chirac and Foreign Minister Peres. Shamir complained that Egypt's deliberate refusal to normalize relations with Israel has weakened the

Israeli-Egyptian peace. This absence of normalization was not due to the vagaries of the Egyptian bureaucracy or individual bureaucrats, Shamir asserted, but to policy decisions by the Egyptian leadership.

Chirac argued that President Hosni Mubarak's first priority was improving ties with the Arab states, not normalizing relations with Israel. Once Egypt's ties with the Arab world improve, Chirac predicted, Egypt would move on normalizing ties with Israel.

Turning to bilateral relations, Shamir expressed concern at the growing trade imbalance between the two countries, with Israel's deficit this year standing at \$130 million. He asked Chirac to have French state-owned companies buy more goods from Israel, and Chirac replied that he was ready to do this.

For his part, he asked that the Israeli authorities show more understanding for the needs of French companies eager to do business with Israel. He said that the impression in Paris was that American companies encounter fewer difficulties in Israel.

The two premiers discussed the possibility of increased scientific cooperation between the two countries. Minister of Science and Technology Gideon Patt proposed that France allocate 300 million francs to set up a fund from which the interest

would finance joint high-tech research projects. The French responded that money should perhaps be allocated directly for projects without waiting for interest to accrue from a static fund.

In talks later with Shimon Peres, Chirac agreed to the foreign minister's proposals regarding a prospective international conference.

During a ceremony at Yad Vashem, the memorial to the victims of the Holocaust, Chirac said France would not forget the Nazi persecution of its Jews. "France owes it to itself to perpetuate the memory of one of the most tragic moments of its history, out of respect for the past and also out of concern for the future," he said.

Chirac dedicated a monument to 80,000 French and foreign Jews killed by the Nazis in France during World War II or deported to death camps in Poland and elsewhere.

"I have requested that in all the schools of France our children be taught the terrible hours we lived through under the Nazi occupation, to make them ever vigilant in the face of racism, anti-Semitism and barbarism," he said.

Chirac travelled 15 kilometres outside Jerusalem to attend mass at the Abu Ghosh church, built in 1142 by the Crusaders, and met French missionaries working in Israel.

Border Police officer suspended

By JOSHUA BRILLIANT
Post Defence Reporter

The commander of border policemen who killed a mother of eight last month in Ramallah when they opened fire on rioters has been suspended, OC Central Command Amram Mitzna told defence reporters yesterday.

Mitzna added that a Military Police investigation of last week's killing of a Bethlehem University student by an IDF sniper indicates that soldiers acted properly when open-

ing fire on rioters at the campus. He said the investigation was still underway and a report from a Palestinian eyewitness show that the soldiers fired when cornered by a barrage of floor tiles and stones hurled from a structure over-head. Their lives were in danger, he said.

The student, Isaac Abu Srur, was hit in the head because the sniper fire was directed from the ground upwards, he said. He denied a Palestinian report that the shooting (Continued on Back Page)

Acri: Shin Bet inquiry fails to allay human rights fears

By BERNARD JOSEPHS
Jerusalem Post Reporter

The inquiry into the Shin Bet has failed to allay fears about violations of human rights by security service investigators, the country's civil rights watchdog organization charged last night.

As lawyers for both Jewish and Arab terrorists considered whether to press for retrials in the wake of revelations about the wrongdoings of secret agents in the Landau Commission report, the Association for Civil Rights in Israel (Acri) voiced concern over the commission's recommendations.

Acri said that the inquiry team, in agreeing to the use of moderate force during Shin Bet interrogations, had failed to differentiate between questioning designed to prevent a terrorist act and that aimed at collecting evidence for a trial. The recommendation that force be permitted applied to all interrogations, the association stressed.

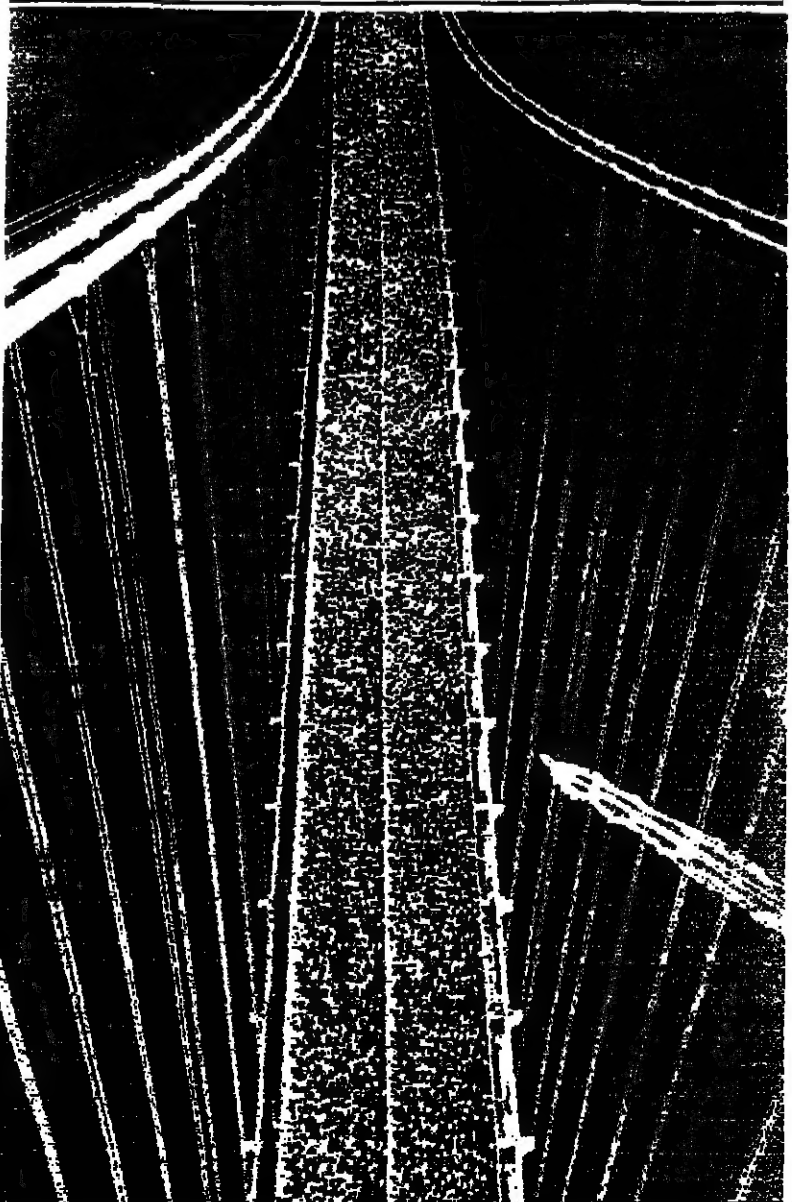
"The need for secrecy on matters of interrogation in terrorist cases is obvious. But experience shows that

behind the screen of secrecy there are very often infringements of basic human rights."

The commission was also criticized for doing nothing to change the practice of administrative detention or deportation in cases where a conviction cannot be achieved by means acceptable in court. "A consequence of the duty of security service officials to tell the truth is the licence granted to use administrative punishment for people who cannot be convicted," said the association.

It went on: "The commission did nothing to change the procedure which severely restricts the rights of detainees (in the territories) to consult a lawyer. It merely recommends a shorter period of detention before he must appear before a judge." A spokesman for the association said last night that the organization was preparing a more detailed response to the commission's report.

Meanwhile, a lawyer for Jewish terrorists jailed for attacks on Arabs said last night that he would decide (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)



Some of the 22,000 runners who participated in the New York Marathon on Sunday cross the Verrazano Narrows Bridge. Ibrahim Hussein of Kenya won the men's race and the women's event was won by Priscilla Welch of Great Britain. (AFP)

Tolstoy gives background to Demjanjuk alibi

By ERNIE MEYER
Jerusalem Post Reporter

The defence yesterday used its new witness, British writer Nikolai Tolstoy, to elaborate on the historical facts on which John Demjanjuk bases his alibi.

The accused's alibi is that following his capture in the battle of Kerch, in the spring of 1942, he was kept in a prisoner-of-war camp until he joined the Vlassov anti-Russian army later in the war. He therefore could at no stage have been a guard at the Treblinka extermination camp, which existed from the summer of 1942 to the summer of 1943, his defence runs.

The witness testified that although the Vlassov Army, which was made up of former Russian POWs, was only officially created towards the end of 1944, many ex-prisoners were attached to various Wehrmacht and Waffen SS units much earlier in the war. These men

wore on their uniforms the distinctive flash ROA, the initials (in Russian) of the Russian Liberation Army, which was also referred to loosely as the Vlassov Army.

Vlassov was a general who distinguished himself in the defence of Moscow, but after his capture in 1942 turned anti-Communist and offered to cooperate with the Germans. He fell into Russian hands at the end of the war and was executed as a traitor.

Nikolai Tolstoy, 42, is a scion of the famous Tolstoy clan, which traces its history through 25 generations in Russia to the 14th century. Nikolai was born in England, where his father is now the head of the family. He was educated at famous public schools, went to Sandhurst, and holds an MA in political theory. He is a historian, author and lecturer. His books include *The Night of the Long Knives* (on Hitler's 1934 purge), *Stalin's Secret War*, and *The*

Minister and the Massacre, both dealing with the forced repatriation of Soviet nationals after the war.

The minister in the title of the last-named book is Harold Macmillan, whose part in the decision to repatriate the Russians is discussed. Tolstoy said: "It was a blemish on his career. My book is the basis for this charge, which was previously unknown."

Observers have described Tolstoy's preoccupation with the subject of forced repatriation as "almost an obsession."

Tolstoy said that his library contains between 6,000 and 7,000 books, plus many photographs and documents. "I am the president of the Association for a Free Russia, which is largely made up of emigre Russians who oppose the Soviets," Tolstoy said. "But the position is largely nominal. Essentially I am an independent researcher."

Tolstoy said that the formal basis

for repatriation was the February 1945 Yalta Agreement, which, however, made no reference to the use of force in its execution. The real issue was that of the Russian war prisoners, and not of the Displaced Persons (DPs). "A total of 2,270,000 people were repatriated. There is no breakdown of how many were former prisoners and how many were DPs. There is no way of knowing how many were returned against their will."

Tolstoy said that a number of people committed suicide rather than face repatriation, which they knew meant being sentenced to a labour camp or immediate death. Ukrainians, whose national aspirations Stalin had tried to crush, were especially anxious to escape repatriation. Tolstoy described the brutality and ruthlessness of the Russian officials implementing the action. He quoted one British officer after the war as



Count Nikolai Tolstoy at the Demjanjuk trial (Isaac Harari)

The weather at major Swissair destinations

City	Temp	Wind	Clouds
Amsterdam	5-11	8-42	Cloudy
Berlin	3-12	12-28	Cloudy
Bombay	18-24	24-70	Rain
Brussels	9-15	15-28	Cloudy
Cairo	18-24	24-70	Rain
Copenhagen	8-12	12-28	Cloudy
Frankfurt	8-12	12-28	Cloudy
Geneva	8-12	12-28	Cloudy
Helsinki	3-7	8-42	Cloudy
Hong Kong	25-27	28-84	Cloudy
Jakarta	18-24	24-70	Rain
London	14-17	16-64	Rain
Madrid	7-11	11-22	Cloudy
Moscow	7-11	11-22	Cloudy
Montreal	3-7	8-42	Cloudy
New York	7-11	11-22	Cloudy
Oslo	4-8	8-42	Cloudy
Paris	11-15	15-28	Cloudy
Rio de Janeiro	18-24	24-70	Rain
Sao Paulo	18-24	24-70	Rain
Stockholm	4-8	8-42	Cloudy
Tokyo	13-18	18-64	Cloudy
Toronto	3-7	8-42	Cloudy
Vladivostok	8-12	12-28	Cloudy
Zurich	7-11	11-22	Cloudy

*For the latest weather conditions contact Swissair.

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Jerusalem, 20 Jaffa St. Tel 02-5102523
Haifa, 2 Ben Zvi St. Tel 04-332555
Beer Sheva, 38 Ha Azot St. Tel 05-332555
Dagda, Ben-Gurion Airport, Tel 03-5102523

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THE WEATHER

Forecast: Partly cloudy.

City	Temp	Wind	Clouds
Jerusalem	7-14	14-16	17
Golan	7-13	12-16	17
T. Baria	7-13	12-16	17
Safed	7-13	12-16	17
Haifa Port	7-13	12-16	17
Tiberias	7-13	12-16	17
Nazareth	7-13	12-16	17
Afula	7-13	12-16	17
Shomron	7-13	12-16	17
Tel Aviv	7-13	12-16	17
B-G Airport	7-13	12-16	17
Jericho	7-13	12-16	17
Caes	7-13	12-16	17
Beersheba	7-13	12-16	17
Eilat	7-13	12-16	17

SOCIAL & PERSONAL

Prof. Shmuel Moreh of the Hebrew University of Jerusalem has been awarded the Order of the Commander of the Finnish Lion in recognition of his activities in promoting friendship and cultural ties between Israel and Finland.

Northern Command cracks down on faulty vehicles

By DAVID RUDGE

Jerusalem Post Reporter
KIRYAT SHMONA. — All vehicles in the area covered by the IDF's Northern Command — with the exception of those used in security operations — were stopped at some point yesterday as part of a road safety and accident prevention drive ordered by OC Northern Command Aluf Yossi Peled.

Tanks and their transporters and officers' cars and other vehicles were checked for faults, and defective or worn parts were replaced, while drivers and officers spent the day analyzing ways of preventing road accidents, many of which occur during training exercises.

Special orders designed to encourage safer driving have been in force in the Northern Command for some time, including compulsory accident prevention courses for all drivers and officers every three years; the confiscation of cars for between seven and 28 days, in addition to punishment meted out by military courts for drivers convicted of a motoring offence; and a three-day induction course for all drivers at an accident prevention driving school at Northern Command's headquarters.

MK panel claims private heating cheaper, better

Post Knesset Correspondent

Apartment owners will be able to cut themselves off from the central heating system of their building under an amendment to the Lands Law, ready for its final reading in the plenum.

The Law Committee, under acting chairman Uriel Lynn, ruled yesterday that private heating was cheaper and more efficient than central heating, thus saving energy.

Lynn said many apartment owners cannot afford the high central heating bills which they are now forced to pay by law. The present arrangement generates bad feeling between apartment owners, he said.

HOME AND FOREIGN NEWS

Stevedores' go-slow at ports costing loss of millions of dollars in trade

By YA'ACOV FRIEDLER

Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA. — Millions of dollars are going down the drain and the country's foreign trade is being thrown into chaos by the stevedores' go-slow which has already lasted three weeks.

Turnover at the ports has dropped by two-thirds. Export cargo stands undelivered, raw materials are running low in factories, and farm produce is in danger of rotting. Ships are waiting to be unloaded and others have stopped coming to Israel to avoid the strike.

The 1,500 stevedores want a 36 per cent pay rise and are defying a Tel Aviv Labour Court order to resume normal work, which was issued last week at the request of the Ports Authority.

Yesterday their representatives appeared in the labour court on a contempt charge, but the judge postponed the hearing until today.

According to the Chamber of Shipping, 3,000 containers of export cargoes are already piled up in factory yards and on the quays. The farmers have started airfreighting perishable produce, despite the expense, to prevent it from rotting and to keep their markets. Several industries intend flying in raw materials from Europe to keep their

factory wheels turning, as the ports are not delivering.

There were 15 freighters waiting outside Haifa and Ashdod ports yesterday, while others were unloading Israel-bound cargoes in Piraeus and Limassol for delivery after the strike. Some ships have been leaving some of the export cargoes behind in the ports, to avoid further delays.

Citrus exports have been hard hit. If today's court hearing is again inconclusive, emergency committees are to start working in the ports to establish handling priorities for vital cargoes.

The ship owners agreed to postpone their heavy congestion surcharge until Thursday, when a 10 per cent levy will be clamped on all imports and 5 per cent on export cargoes. The Ports Authority has offered to exempt the delayed ships and cargoes from berthage and storage fees provided the owners waive the surcharge.

The authority said it cannot grant the stevedores' demands because it is bound by the government-Histadrut wage agreement for the public sector, while the stevedores hold that as "production workers" they are not covered by it. Manufacturers yesterday started sending cables to Histadrut Secretary-General Yisrael Kessar, asking him to put a stop to the strike.

Kaplan wants 'dignified and discreet' policy

Agency head says fund-raisers had right to reject Lewinsky

By CHARLES HOFFMAN

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The new chairman of the Jewish Agency board of governors, Mendel Kaplan, yesterday asserted that Diaspora fund-raisers were entirely within their rights in vetoing the candidacy of Akiva Lewinsky for the chairmanship of the World Zionist Organization, and that there was "no possibility" that their position would change.

Kaplan told reporters that the Labour Party had made a mistake in not consulting with the fund-raisers on the candidacy of Lewinsky (who now serves as agency treasurer) before nominating him in July. This had forced the fund-raisers to reject Lewinsky openly, at a meeting of the board of governors last week.

Kaplan said that the "advise and consent" process between the fund-raisers and the Israeli political parties on the selection of a candidate for chairman must henceforth be "dignified and discreet." He said that Labour's failure to initiate an "advise and consent" process on

Lewinsky before he was nominated had placed the fund-raising leaders "in the untenable position of being in the middle of a political dispute, something we have always avoided."

He said that Lewinsky had been informed prior to his nomination of the need for formal consultation on his candidacy and of the opposition he could expect. And he had presented this position on Lewinsky's candidacy in a meeting on Sunday with Labour Party leader Shimon Peres and Lewinsky.

Kaplan said that the "advise and consent" procedure on the selection of the WZO chairman was part of the 1971 agreement to reorganize the Jewish Agency. Candidates for chairman have been rejected in the past by the fund-raisers, but always in informal discussions with party leaders, he noted.

Labour leaders yesterday reiterated their support for Lewinsky and spoke of an emerging "crisis" in their relations with the fund-raisers. Absorption Minister Ya'acov Tsur called the fund-raisers' use of their

veto "destructive," and said there was no way for Labour to revoke its decision.

Kaplan said that high on the list of the qualities sought by the fund-raisers in a candidate for chairman would be "executive abilities," by which he meant having the "administrative and financial experience necessary to run a \$400 million organization."

Explaining the reasons for the fund-raisers' opposition to Lewinsky, Kaplan praised his record as treasurer but stressed that a new generation of leaders was needed to take the agency into the future.

The Likud continues to support Science Minister Gideon Patt as its candidate for chairman, although this has not yet been formally announced. The Likud is seeking to reach an agreement with Labour whereby the WZO chairman would be chosen at the forthcoming Zionist Congress in an open election in which each delegate could vote for the candidate of his choice.

Three 'no-confidence' motions beaten

By DVORAH GETZLER

Coalition partners Shas and Agudat Yisrael yesterday joined opposition parties Tebiya and Morasha in voting no-confidence in the government for its "do-nothing" policy towards the "missionary" Mormon University on Mount Scopus. But, with the government's built-in majority, their vote was ineffective.

Two other no-confidence motions, by the Democratic Front for Peace and Equality and the Progressive List for Peace, were also defeated.

During the debate, Mordechai Virshubski (Citizens Rights Movement) and Agudat's Abraham Shapira were united in criticizing a lack of integrity within the government, although they found it in different contexts. Both invoked the Landau Commission's report and its revelation of consistent perjury by the Shin Bet.

Shapira, speaking on Morasha

would not enjoy equality within our own midst. He wanted to know why no member of the government had yet condemned Shapira.

Replying for the government, Deputy Minister, Rami Milstein stressed that the Amos Glibo report on Israeli Arabs mentioned by several speakers had not yet been submitted to the government or authorized by any official body. Rumours of the report's contents were in large measure unfounded, he said.

Milstein stressed that the government has always sought to increase equality and the integration of the Arab minority.

Replying for the government on the issue of the Mormon University, Agriculture Minister Arye Nehamkin said the motion of no-confidence had been put forward too early. The government, through a ministerial committee, still had the matter under discussion.



French Premier Jacques Chirac embraces the Christian Arab caretaker of the Church of the Cross in Abu Ghosh village in the Jerusalem Corridor during his visit there yesterday. (Jackie Artz/Moda)

Danish monarch will join Herzog on Gilleleje visit

Jerusalem Post Reporter

COPENHAGEN. — President Herzog's three-day state visit to Denmark, which begins today, is widely seen here as evidence of the unique relationship between the Danish and Jewish peoples that began with the dramatic rescue of Danish Jewry during World War II.

Herzog and his wife Aura were invited by Denmark's popular Queen Margrethe II.

Herzog will invite the Danish monarch to pay a reciprocal visit to Israel, likely to take place sometime in 1989.

The president's schedule is largely ceremonial and he is carrying no

political message to the Danish government, which currently holds the chairmanship of the EC. He has no private political talks on his agenda. In an extraordinary gesture, the 47-year-old monarch will accompany Herzog on Thursday to Gilleleje church in a little fishing village on the northern coast, 45 kilometres from Copenhagen.

The church was used as a gathering point and hiding place for Jews who were being smuggled out of Nazi-occupied Denmark across the narrow straits to neutral Sweden. The Danish resistance rescued almost the entire Jewish community of 7,000 in October 1943.

UNREST

(Continued from Page One)

In Gaza city, two petrol bombs were hurled at an Israeli car on Omar Mukhtar Street, the city's main thoroughfare. Its windshield was smashed and the bombs exploded, but no one was hurt. Earlier, a petrol bomb was thrown at an IDF patrol in the Halfin neighbourhood, but there were no casualties, and no damage was done.

Troops used tear gas and rubber bullets to disperse pupils who demonstrated at the Al-Azhar Institute, near the Islamic University. Students at the university left classes, and went home after the incident. Pupils also demonstrated at the Rimal neighbourhood, and were dispersed with tear gas.

At the Jebel refugee camp, pupils burned tyres, barricaded roads, waved pictures of Yasser Arafat and PLO slogans, and hurled bottles and

stones at troops, Itim said. Troops used tear gas and fired in the air to disperse them. Roads into the Burj camp were barricaded with rocks and barrels, and protesters burned tyres and raised Palestinian flags. Similar incidents were reported at the Shati refugee camp, where strike calls and PLO slogans were daubed on walls in the Maghazai and Nusseirat refugee camps, in Deir el-Balah and in Rafah.

Andy Court adds: Most employees of the Jerusalem District Electricity Company stayed away from work yesterday; a city official said, Israeli-funded public schools in East Jerusalem held classes as usual, but most private schools were closed.

Police have still not determined whether a terrorist's bomb caused the fire on the Egged bus Sunday evening at the Hebrew University campus on Mt. Scopus.

Textile workers on hunger strike

PETAH TIKVA (Itim). — About 180 workers at the Sharon textile plant barricaded themselves in the factory here yesterday and started a hunger strike. The plant is to close tomorrow.

The workers decided that they would not open the gates until the owners, the Carasso brothers,

agreed to higher severance pay for the dismissed workers. Most of them are over 50 and have poor job prospects.

The head of the trade union department of the local labour council said that the plant could be saved if money were invested to modernize its equipment.

Close call for Stallone in filming 'Rambo III'

By ANDREA KING

For The Jerusalem Post

Sylvester Stallone was back in the saddle again at 6 a.m. yesterday, shooting a scene for Rambo III with a helicopter circling close above his head — the same helicopter and pilot that had just missed hitting his head a day earlier.

On Sunday Stallone was in Elit shooting a dangerous combat scene for the film, which is set in Afghanistan. The scene called for a French-made Puma helicopter, masquerading as a Russian Hind, to fly two

metres above Stallone as bombs and fire-balls exploded below.

With the dust and fire obscuring his view, however, the pilot misjudged the distance between the helicopter and Stallone's head. As the chopper came dangerously close, Stallone, who was on horseback, ducked and continued riding his horse out of camera range. Despite the noise on the set, a collective gasp was heard when the helicopter buzzed the actor.

Two perfect takes of the scene had been filmed before the near miss, but Stallone had called for a third take

because he "wanted the scene to be more spectacular," said Tom Gray, spokesman for the film.

"Stallone took it quite well," said Gray, who quoted Stallone as saying afterwards: "If the helicopter had gotten any lower it would have saved me the cost of a haircut."

"Stallone must have nerves of steel," said Gray. "I watched the playback of the scene later in the day and his expression on film, even as

he ducked and kept riding, did not change."

The pilot, who Gray says is considered "one of the best in the world," has worked on the two previous Rambo films and will stay with the film until completion. The shooting in Elit is to end next week, when interior scenes will be shot in a Jaffa warehouse for 10 days. After that, the shooting moves to Bangkok and then to the U.S. for the finale.

CENTRA

Association of Jews from Breslau in Israel

Chebra Kadisha Ichud

Ichud Shvath Zion

Invite members and friends to a

MEMORIAL MEETING

In commemoration of the destruction of synagogues in Germany on November 9, 1938, as well as the first anniversary of the death of our dear

ERICH LEWIN ז"ל

which will be held on Monday, November 9, 1987 at 6:30 p.m. at the Ichud Shvath Zion Community Centre, 86 Ben Yehuda St., Tel Aviv.

Federation of Jewish Agencies of Greater Philadelphia

The Federation staff and the Jewish community express heartfelt condolences on the passing of

PINHAS EYLON

a true friend and partner in Project Renewal — Tel Gaborim, Holon.

Bennett L. Aaron President

Ralph S. Snyder Project Renewal Chairman

The Faculty Association of Haifa University

mourn the untimely death of

Prof. MENACHEM DAGUT

and offer condolences to the family

Our beloved

Dr. BERND ZONDEK

is no more.

In the name of the family

Dr. Gerda Zondek

MAZAL TOV

to

PAMELA AND WERNER LOVAL

on the birth of their grandson, first great-grandson for Gladys Sabel, and to

SHIRLEY and JONATHAN

on the arrival of Liron's brother in Jerusalem, on November 1, 1987.

The Staff of Anglo-Saxon Real Estate Ltd., Jerusalem

TOMORROW — HAGA (Civil Defence) Exercise in Jerusalem

Tomorrow, Wednesday, November 4, there will be a Haga exercise in Jerusalem. The police, Malah (emergency organizations), Magen David Adom, the fire brigade, Pasah (emergency evacuation personnel), Gadna and local authority personnel will take part in the exercise, during which explosions and the sound of sirens will be heard.

In the event of a real attack, the sirens will sound a rising and falling note.

A member of the underground who has served his sentence, Hagai Segal, said last night: "We cannot give up this chance to free our comrades." The three most likely to apply for a retrial are Menahem Livni, Shaul Nir and Uzi Sharabaf, all convicted of murder in the 1982 machine-gun attack on the Islamic College in Hebron in which three Arab students were killed.

Prime Minister Shamir, asked in a radio interview what he thought about Jewish underground members seeking retrials on the grounds of having given forced confessions, said: "I have always supported pardons for them."

The Knesset is to discuss the Landau Commission's findings tomorrow, despite a bid by Cabinet Secretary Elyakim Rubinstein to postpone the discussion.

He told Knesset Speaker Shlomo Hilel and Deputy Speaker Dan Tichon that the government had not yet discussed the report fully and would not be in a position to answer motions from the floor of the House tomorrow.

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China: Zhao and the young technocrats take over

PEKING (Reuters) - China's Communist Party radically overhauled its elite leadership yesterday, promoting younger technocrats to take over from elderly revolutionaries.

Premier Zhao Ziyang, heir-apparent to paramount leader Deng Xiaoping, was confirmed as expected in the top post of party general secretary.

The new central committee, named at the close of the party's national congress on Sunday, voted seven new men onto the 18-man politburo and appointed four new members to its powerful five-man standing committee, leaving Zhao as the only holdover. (Zhao profile - page 5)

The average age of the standing committee fell from about 78 years to 63. Appearing in triumphant spirits at a reception in the Great Hall of the People, Zhao clinked glasses with journalists and fielded questions on subjects ranging from the cut of his suit to relations with Washington and Moscow.

Separated by just a narrow line of tables laden with celebratory food and drink, Zhao shook hands, cracked jokes and asked questions himself in an openness not seen in China for over 20 years.

Teasing the 400 or so journalists present, Zhao disclosed he would soon hand in his resignation as premier and propose his successor as acting premier until the National People's Congress (parliament) meets next spring.

"I will not tell you his name but you can say he is younger than I," Zhao said. The official New China News Agency revealed Zhao's age for the first time yesterday, saying he is 68 rather than the commonly reported 69.

Zhao was accompanied at the reception by his fellow

Standing Committee members, introduced apparently in order of seniority - Li Peng, Qiao Shi, Hu Qili and Yao Yilin.

Li, a technocrat trained in Moscow and the adopted son of former premier Chou En-lai, is a youthful 59, holds the post of vice-premier and is tipped to succeed Zhao as premier.

Hu, also 58, is considered a close ally and supporter of Zhao's economic reform programme while Qiao, said by diplomats to have been in charge of internal party security, and Yao, a cautious economist, are seen as leaning towards the more hardline end of China's political spectrum.

But Zhao reprimanded journalists for analysing China in terms of two opposing factions, often labelled as "conservative" and "reformist." "All those journalists who base their analysis on this idea will make one mistake after another," Zhao said.

"However there are one billion people in China and 46 million Communist Party members and I can't say there is not a single person resisting the reforms. But the mainstay of the people and party do not resist the reforms," he added.

Most of the new faces on the Politburo are drawn from the ranks of economic managers and provincial officials at the forefront of reforms, while the outgoing men include octogenarian hardliners who had appeared to hinder such policies.

Hu Yaobang, the reformist former party chief forced to resign early this year accused of failing to combat the spread of liberal western political ideas, retained his Politburo seat while leftist ideologue Hu Qiaomu was removed.

The military presence on the Politburo was reduced to two generals from four.

Deng, 83, was reappointed chairman of the military commission, after stepping down from all his other party posts and is still regarded as the most powerful man in China. His protégé Zhao was made the commission's first vice-chairman.

Fielding another question at the reception, Zhao said: "There is a freedom of dissent in China but not absolute freedom. No country has that." Chatting amicably to Soviet journalists, Zhao said China attached great importance to reforms under way in the Soviet Union but conditions in the two communist neighbours were different and the pace of reforms could not be compared.

Answering American reporters, he attacked Washington's assertion that China has sold Silk worm missiles to Iran. "Some people are attempting to shift the responsibility for the tension in the Gulf onto China. This is unfair," Zhao said.

He also criticised U.S. congressmen for supporting Tibetan separatists. Did these self-appointed "champions of human rights" support the restoration of serfdom in Tibet, he asked.

In one of many toasts, Zhao proposed the health of Sino-Japanese relations which he described as good.

He drew the loudest laughs with comments about his well-cut western-style business suits: "My suits are tailor-made in China and I hope my friends in the press will say that all Zhao's suits are made in China and are smart." Gone were the sombre Mao-suits of earlier days. The standing committee members all wore dark western-style suits, and Zhao said they were all smart.



Britain's Princess Diana and Prince Charles sit at a reception in West Berlin on Sunday at the start of a week-long visit to the Federal Republic. The week is the first the royal couple have spent together in months and is being closely followed in the British press. (AFP)

Homesick Taiwanese clamour to visit the mainland

TAIPEI (Reuters) - Thousands of Taiwanese people, homesick for China after 38 years of exile, crammed the Taipei office of the Red Cross yesterday to apply to visit the Mainland after the government eased a ban on travel to the Mainland.

Most were old men - the remnants of the Chinese Nationalist Army that fled to Taiwan from China in 1949 after they were routed in civil war by the Communists.

Maps of China, train timetables, airline schedules, screamed an enterprising vendor outside the office, hoping to cash in on a decision last

month to allow visits to China for family reunions.

The Red Cross is supervising the travel by registering people who want to go. The first travellers will leave next week after getting exit permits. Almost two million people, including 600,000 soldiers, retreated to Taiwan with the Nationalist government in a flotilla of boats. They came from all over China, leaving land, homes and families.

Demonstrations by retired soldiers anxious to return home helped force the travel concession from Tai-

pei, which has banned direct contacts with China since 1949.

But the government has been publicly rebuked in the press and by members of the Nationalist Party for ruling out tourism and direct trade and restricting visits to those with close relatives in China. Local businessmen are clamouring to break the trade blockade, market their products on the Mainland and establish factories in China's special economic zones.

It is already clear Taipei will not be able to enforce strict rules on travel. A Taiwan journalist is now in

Peking after covering the Communist Party Congress.

Although Taipei is still technically at war with Peking, the tug of the homeland remains strong for ageing Chinese Mainlanders on Taiwan. Thousands of them sneak illegally into China each year.

Not all are anxious to return. "All my family is dead. If I went back now it would only upset me," said Lai Chiang-lie, a retired soldier from Hubei Province who drives a taxi in Taipei. Taipei is hoping that tens of thousands of Taiwan people roaming China will be advertise-

ments for the island's capitalist system, scoring propaganda points for Taiwan against its arch-enemy. The Nationalists still claim to rule China and want reunification, on their own terms.

But the old soldiers queuing outside the Red Cross office yesterday dressed in cheap cotton shirts and trousers, looked little different from ordinary citizens in China. Many are impoverished in low-paid jobs.

As they stood under the hot sun, state radio broadcast the weather forecast for China for the first time. It was snowing in Peking.

Canadian separatist Levesque dies at 65

MONTREAL (AP) - Former Quebec Premier Rene Levesque, a leader in the province's fight to secede from Canada, died of a heart attack Sunday night. He was 65.

"He had heart problems," Montreal police spokesman Const. Marcel Allard said. "He was rushed to the hospital and died." Levesque reportedly suffered a heart attack while entertaining guests in his home. Attempts by ambulance technicians and doctors at the Montreal General Hospital to revive him were unsuccessful.

Hospital spokesman Michael Churchill-Smith said Levesque was brought into the hospital's emergency room at 9:45 p.m. and was pronounced dead 50 minutes later.



Rene Levesque (AFP)

Harriers kill pilots

LONDON (Reuters) - Two British pilots were killed yesterday when their Royal Air Force Harrier jets collided in mid-air over northern England, the RAF said.

It said the aircraft, both worth more than £10 million (\$17 million) crashed over a firing range in the county of Northumberland and that the pilots' bodies were found close to the wreckage.

OVERLOAD - More than 200 passengers were ordered off a cross-channel British ferry after its captain turned the ship back to the French port of Boulogne fearing the vessel was overloaded, its owners said.

Body snatchers want \$8m. for remains of industrialist

BOLOGNA, Italy (AP) - Grave robbers have demanded 10 billion lire (\$8 million dollars) for the return of the remains of Serafino Ferruzzi, founder of one of Italy's largest industrial groups, newspapers reported yesterday.

The demand was contained in a letter received by the family last week before it was known that Ferruzzi's remains had been removed from the family tomb in Ravenna. Police went to the cemetery Saturday after receiving anonymous telephone calls and found that the zinc casket had been cut open and the remains removed.

Ginsberg, Reagan's second nominee for Supreme Court runs into flak

WASHINGTON (Reuters) - President Reagan's second nominee to the U.S. Supreme Court appears to have hit trouble over disclosures about his wife's medical career and about his own conduct while working at the Justice Department.

A department spokesman confirmed reports on Sunday that Judge Douglas Ginsburg, while working as an assistant attorney at the department, successfully argued for the deregulation of cable television at a time when he had a substantial investment in a cable television company.

Meanwhile, a source close to the judge confirmed that his physician wife, Dr. Halie Morgan, performed abortions while working at a hospital in 1980.

Abortion could become an issue during Senate Judiciary Committee confirmation hearings because Ginsburg's Senate supporters include conservative Republican legislators who oppose abortion.

Ginsburg was nominated to the Supreme Court, the nation's highest judicial body, by Reagan after his first nominee, Judge Robert Bork, was turned down by the Senate. Both nominees are known for their conservatism.

Justice Department spokesman Terry Eastland denied there was a conflict of interest in Ginsburg's arguing for cable television when he held \$140,000 in stock in a Canadian cable company that had U.S. inter-

ests. "Ginsburg decided that he could properly participate because the case before the court did not involve any company in which he had a financial interest," the spokesman said.

"He also concluded that he was not disqualified by his ownership of stock in a Canadian company ... which has a partial interest in an American subsidiary that operates in the United States," Eastland said.

"Ginsburg determined that the value of his holdings in Rogers would not be financially affected, regardless of the outcome of the case."

Ginsburg took the side of a Los Angeles cable operator challenging the city of Los Angeles, arguing it had the same First Amendment rights as a newspaper or broadcaster and should be able to lay cables over public rights of way.

The Supreme Court agreed with his arguments in June 1986 in a decision that could effectively ease government regulation of cable operators.

Democratic Senator Patrick Leahy, a member of the Judiciary Committee, said Ginsburg would face questioning about the matter.

A source close to Ginsburg, meanwhile, told Reuters that Ginsburg's wife performed abortions from April to June 1980 while working at Beth Israel Hospital in the Boston area.

Morgan met Ginsburg on a blind date in that three-month period, the source said. They were married on May 9, 1981.

A Justice Department source confirmed that Ginsburg's wife had performed abortions. A report to that effect was published on Sunday by The Sun News Journal in Wilmington, Delaware.

Ginsburg was unavailable for comment.

Reagan, who introduced the conservative 41-year-old Ginsburg at a White House ceremony last Thursday, has asked the Senate Judiciary Committee to confirm him quickly.

The president is an opponent of abortion. Chief among Ginsburg's supporters in the Senate were conservative Republican legislators who oppose abortion, some of whom have urged Reagan to appoint judges who are also abortion opponents.

SA troops hit Angolan base, kill 150 Namibian guerrillas

JOHANNESBURG (Reuters) - South African forces have stormed a guerrilla base in Southern Angola, killing more than 150 Namibian nationalist guerrillas and losing 11 of their own men, defence headquarters in Pretoria announced yesterday.

A brief statement from the military command said the "pre-emptive" strike took place on Saturday and was carried out by a joint force of South African and Namibian government troops.

The operation was designed to thwart plans by black independence fighters to infiltrate the huge, South African-ruled territory of Namibia, it added.

Guerrillas of the South West Africa People's Organization (Swapo), who have waged a low-level independence war since 1966, usually

exploit the rainy season to cross the Angolan-Namibian border on sabotage missions.

The army statement did not identify the Swapo base attacked. Nor did it say whether the South African-led forces met resistance from the army of Angola's Marxist government, often accused by Pretoria of providing shelter for Swapo.

South Africa has ruled mineral-rich Namibia since capturing the former German colony during World War I. Pretoria has delayed a 1978 UN independence plan, insisting on the withdrawal of thousands of Cuban troops from Angola.

South Africa said last month its forces were in Angola but denied they were there to support the rebel Union for the Total Independence of Angola (Unita), led by Jonas Savimbi.

U.S. frigate fires on 'Iran' ships

WASHINGTON (Reuters) - A U.S. frigate opened fire on one of three suspected Iranian vessels that approached at high speed in the Gulf on Sunday, the defence department said yesterday.

All the vessels turned away and left the area after the guided-missile frigate Carr fired its 50 calibre machine guns, a statement said.

Meanwhile, a floating tractor tyre sparked a shipping scare in the

southern Gulf yesterday after a passing 413,158-tonne supertanker, Chevron South America, reported the object as a possible mine.

The British frigate Brazen, plucked the tyre from the sea some 48km off Dubai, according to shipping sources.

Tankers frequently identify floating objects, particularly empty oil drums and garbage in black plastic bags, as mines.

A SMALL TOOTHACHE CAN BE A BIG HEADACHE FOR THE NEEDY ELDERLY.



Oral discomfort is only part of the problem. Abdominal disorders are caused by the elderly not being able to chew their food properly, and it is one of the projects of The Jerusalem Post's Forsake Me Not Fund to supply free dental care for the needy elderly.

THE JERUSALEM POST
"FORSAKE ME NOT"

Contributions can be mailed directly to The Jerusalem Post, P.O. Box 81, Jerusalem 91000, Israel.

All funds are allocated in accordance with the recommendations of the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs.

Three-year-old Kentucky girl gets triple organ transplant

PITTSBURGH (AP) - Surgeons transplanted a liver, pancreas, small intestine and part of a stomach and colon on Sunday into a three-year-old girl who has never eaten solid food because of a deadly defect in her digestive system.

Doctors said that without the experimental surgery, Tabatha Foster of Madisonville, Kentucky would have died within weeks.

The 15-hour operation began on Saturday night and ended on Sunday afternoon, said Lynn McMahon, spokeswoman for Children's Hospital. Tabatha was in the hospital's intensive care unit in critical condition, which is normal following transplant operations, McMahon said.

"Tabatha is doing very well now, taking into consideration that she's had a very large operation that went into the night," Dr. Marc Rowe, the hospital's chief surgeon, said following surgery. "She looks good."

Surgeons removed Tabatha's spleen, an organ that acts as a blood filter and can trigger rejection of transplanted organs, said Rowe, who watched the operation and acted as spokesman for the eight surgeons who took part. McMahon said earlier that they would watch her closely for signs of rejection and to ensure that the organs were functioning properly.

"The first 72 hours are critical," she said. Similar transplants have been performed only twice, and the patients died, said Sue Cardillo, another hospital spokeswoman.

Tabatha was born with Short Gut Syndrome, a fatal condition in which her twisted intestines interfered with blood circulation. The transplant became possible when the parents of an infant who died after an automobile accident in Virginia agreed to donate their daughter's organs. Tabatha's mother, Sandra, has said she and her husband, Roy, decided to allow the surgery to give their daughter a second chance.

She said Tabatha, her only child, had spent all but two months of her life in hospitals.

Filipino gunmen open guards outside U.S. air base

MANILA (Reuters) - Unidentified gunmen attacked security guards yesterday outside the grounds of a U.S. air base where three Americans were shot and killed last week.

Police said the gunmen, believed to be members of the Communist New People's Army, seized weapons from private security guards policing a housing area where several Americans rent homes.

Angeles city police Captain Nardo Ramos told reporters city police backed by units of the paramilitary constabulary had chased the gunmen and raked possible hiding

places with gunfire, with no result. There were no injuries and no arrests, he added.

Clark Air Base and the adjacent Angeles city, north of Manila, have been heavily patrolled by Philippine and American troops since last Wednesday when two U.S. airmen on active service were shot and killed along with a retired airman and a Filipino. A third active American serviceman was shot at but escaped unhurt.

U.S. military authorities have clamped a curfew on the base and banned all non-essential travel outside the sprawling camp.

To All Football Fans

TODAY,
EVERTON,

England's No. 1 Team,

will face B E T A R, Jerusalem,

Israel's No. 1 Team,

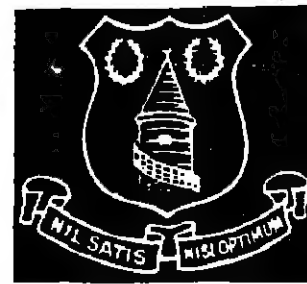
at Bloomfield Stadium

at 4:30 p.m.

All proceeds of this friendly match
will be donated to the Village of Good Hope -
a rehabilitation centre for drug addicts.

Welcome Everton of England
Good Luck Betar of Jerusalem

Tickets available at
Hadran, Tel Aviv and all ticket agencies across the country.



Everton
English Champions



Betar Jerusalem
Israeli Champions

The glory days are gone on Lilienblum

"It's you again."
"First it was Wall Street and now you believe the papers when they say there's going to be a devaluation."
"First of all, you should be smart enough not to believe the newspapers. Especially about money. If the newspapermen are so smart, how come they're not rich? Don't ask me how I know you're not rich. Take a look at you. Is that the way a rich man dresses?"
"Anyway, there's nothing happening. I saw the papers I know what they said. They said people think there's a devaluation coming and there's action down here. You want action? Go to Las Vegas. People here are just trying to make an honest living."

"And let me tell you, it's not so easy. A shekel here, a shekel there. You think that because of the two agorot difference between selling and buying, I'm gonna get rich?"
"Forget it. The only ones who get rich are the ones who are already rich. That's why I say what I say. Living and loving. That's all that matters."

"Okay, we'll get down to business."
"First of all, you got to remember, the glory days are gone. There were good times down here. Real action. Five, 10 years ago, even only a couple of years ago. Real action. Crowds. Not only *alekaks* like me."

"So, it's like this. I give you 1.73 for your dollar, you buy them at 1.75. Marks are even now with the shekel. You got yet. I'll find out what they are. Nobody's got yet."
"But you people make such a big deal about it. There's no big deal to it any more. You know, once the tourists would come down here and clean up. I remember the times when there was a fellow with an attaché case and he'd come down sometimes and sell a lot of dollars or buy a lot of dollars, and he was from, well, let's just say that if he were to be arrested for

black market activities, he had a card in his pocket that made it all okay. That's right. From The Bank. No, not Recanat's bank, not Japhet's bank. The Bank. Of Israel. And sometimes from the Treasury itself.

"But it's all over. Those days are all over. For now, at least. You know how it is with markets. One day good, one day bad. Apples and onions."

"You've been down to the post office, where the Georgians hang out? Let me guess. A bunch of gold-toothed crooks hanging around on the corner whispering as if nobody knows

Tel Aviv Tel Aviv
Robert Rosenberg

what they're doing there. No class. No class at all. Am I right? See, I told you I know what's going on down there. And they take you inside. Into the post office. I'll tell you, the Communications Minister ought to see what's become of that post office."

"Seven, eight clerks standing behind the counters selling stamps, and 50 crooks selling dollars in the corner. What do they think, that they look like stamp collectors?"
"I'm telling you, it's all illusion and vanity. Just like Solomon said. All that matters is a living and a little loving and of course to do that it doesn't hurt to have some cash where it counts. In your pocket. Not on the bourse, shmourse. I know. You win some you lose some, but who controls the market? I'll tell you who decides the prices down here. You know who?"
"The Arabs. That's right, the Arabs in East Jerusalem."

They're taking over. I tell you. Of course. I don't blame them. They don't have to sit on a chair on the sidewalk like me in the sun and in the cold and even sometimes in the rain. They can open offices and have counting machines and everything. But they decide the prices. If the dollar goes down in East Jerusalem it goes down here, and if it goes up there, it goes up here."

"And they get the tourist trade, too. You know how many tourists come to Tel Aviv? In and out. That's what. They go to Jerusalem. Masada. That's what I ought to do, move my chair to Masada. But there's nothing in it any more. You can't make a killing down here any more, unless you're connected to a bank. Yea, I know a bank or two. But forget it. I'm not taking no reporter to a bank. Are you crazy? That's how I make my living. That and the bourse."

"They're all parasites. Everybody's a parasite nowadays. That's why I say the only thing to do is live and love and make sure you have some cash in your pocket."

"One last thing. Remember, don't always believe the papers, especially about money. Because, I'll tell you something, maybe you don't know. Once there was an old man down here, the only one of us with a telephone. You reporters would call him up and he'd say what the price of the dollar was. He always would say it was high, and then when people came down to do some business and were disappointed by the price he'd say, 'The newspaper said more? Okay, go buy from the newspaper.'"

"So you remember that. You remember that and remember this. The glory days are over. Even if there is a devaluation, and people come down here buying, it won't be the same, it won't be the same as it used to be. What do they need us for? All they have to do is go into the bank and open a dollar-linked account. And it will give them interest, too. What do you think I do with my money?"

Agency cutting off funds to non-Zionist bodies

By CHARLES HOFFMAN
Jerusalem Post Reporter

The Jewish Agency has begun to cut off funding for non-Zionist and anti-Zionist institutions by redefining the criteria for scholarships provided by the Youth Aliya Department.

This was reported to the agency board of governors that met last week in Jerusalem, by a committee headed by agency treasurer Akiva Lewinsky.

The agency assembly passed a resolution in June 1986 calling for an end to agency funding of non-Zionist and anti-Zionist institutions. A revised resolution was passed this June after it was learned that little had been done to implement the original one.

Uri Gordon, head of the Youth

Aliya Department, said that a general revision of funding criteria by his department eliminated 48 boarding schools from the list of those eligible to receive subsidies. Of these, 14 were identified by the department as non-Zionist or anti-Zionist in orientation.

Under the new criteria, funds will not be provided if a school has a low educational level, refuses to accept Ethiopian pupils or has less than 20 pupils sponsored by the department.

In addition, institutions which do not accept educational supervision by the department will not receive funds. This supervision includes consideration of whether the school teaches Zionist principles, in keeping with this year's assembly resolution.

Novelist Feuchtwanger's widow dies in LA, age 96

By TOM TUGEND
LOS ANGELES. — Maria Feuchtwanger, widow of novelist Lion Feuchtwanger and an impressive personality in her own right, has died in a convalescent hospital here at the age of 96.

Raised in a strict Jewish home in Bavaria, the young Marta fell in love with the then-penniless theatre critic and poet. She became pregnant at 18 and shortly afterwards married Lion. Feuchtwanger told reporters a few years ago.

Feuchtwanger also recalled that it was she who encouraged him to switch from writing plays to novels. In 1930, he wrote *Success*, an early anti-Nazi novel. This was followed by historical tales ranging from *Joseph and His Siblings* to *Goya, Proud Destiny* and *The Day Will Come*.

The couple left Germany for France in 1933 and fled France in

1940 by crossing the Pyrenees on foot, a harrowing journey that Maria Feuchtwanger frequently recounted to friends and reporters. On their arrival in the U.S., the Feuchtwangers settled in Los Angeles and bought a home overlooking the Pacific.

During the war years, the Feuchtwanger home became a gathering place for a group of brilliant refugees which included Thomas Mann, Bertolt Brecht, Kurt Weill, Arnold Schoenberg and, occasionally, Albert Einstein.

After Feuchtwanger died in 1958, his widow became curator of the 40,000-volume library in her home that includes thousands of first editions of the past five centuries and such incunabula as the *Nuremberg Chronicle*. The library has been willed to the University of Southern California.

Time right for int'l conference

Elie Wiesel believes Soviet Jewry effort 'almost non-existent'

By WALTER RUBY

Jerusalem Post Correspondent

NEW YORK. — Elie Wiesel believes that the Soviet Jewry movement is in such a bad state today as to be "almost non-existent." The Nobel Peace Prize laureate believes the time is right for an international Soviet Jewry conference which would include the participation of recently released and soon to be released refuseniks in order to reinvigorate the cause.

The Nobel laureate told *The Jerusalem Post* that in the face of Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev's glasnost offensive and the recent issuing of exit visas to the most famous refuseniks, "the movement is unfortunately almost non-existent for the moment." He added, "I think the movement needs some infusion of imagination, fervor and leadership. Something should be done about it."

Wiesel asked, "Why not organize a real conference of the leadership of the (international) movement and bring in Ida Nudel and (Vladimir) Stepan? Let those (refuseniks) who were in Russia recently tell us how our actions have affected them."

Wiesel said he was aware of the bitterness expressed by Stepan and

other refuseniks about the meetings last March in Moscow between Soviet officials and Morris Abram, chairman of the Conference of Presidents of Major American Jewish Organizations and Edgar Bronfman, President of the World Jewish Congress. He suggested that the existence of that breach was all the more reason to give Stepan, Nudel and other leading activists a chance to participate in such a conference.

Wiesel said, "Let them come and talk... and tell us their ideas." He suggested that the conference should be organized along the lines of the original Brussels Conference that helped launch the international Soviet Jewry movement in the early 1970's. Wiesel said he would participate in such a conference if it were organized.

Wiesel said he has noticed that Soviet authorities are now receptive to letters and telegrams he sends on behalf of refuseniks whereas a year ago they simply said, "Leave us alone." Wiesel said he was grateful to Gorbachev for giving an exit visa to the Stepaks, but remarked, "What we need to say to Gorbachev is 'Thank you, but that is not enough.' And we must continue to struggle for the others."

Jewish refugees from Arab countries tell U.S. Congressmen:

Remember 'Forgotten Million'

By WOLF BLITZER

WASHINGTON. — Delegates attending the Third International Conference of the World Organization of Jews from Arab Countries (Wojac) went up to Capitol Hill last week to press the claims of what they call "The Forgotten Million," a reference to the Jewish refugees from Arab countries, and their descendants.

After adopting a series of strongly-worded resolutions, the more than 300 Jewish leaders from Israel, the U.S. and around the world asked the congressmen and senators to express their solidarity with the Wojac platform.

They called on Arab governments to pay compensation to "the 850,000 Jews driven from their homes, victims of Arab plunder and persecution, since 1948." They urged the Arab governments to cease the "exploitation of the Arab refugee problem for political purposes."

The Wojac organizers wrote letters to various Arab embassies in Washington calling on them to absorb in their countries the Palestinian refugees just as Israel absorbed the Jewish refugees from Arab countries.

Former U.S. Supreme Court justice Arthur Goldberg chaired one session of the conference in which several Jewish witnesses testified about their personal abuse

and humiliation at the hands of Arab governments.

The conference heard that Jewish-owned property frozen, expropriated and abandoned in Arab countries far exceeded the value of property left behind in Israel by Palestinians.

Dr. Menahem Milson, a former head of Civil Administration in the administered territories, proposed during the conference that an urban renewal plan be created to help solve the problem of the Palestinian refugees still living in camps.

He called on the United Nations Relief and Works Agency (Unrwa) to transfer its programme of education, health and relief — plus the funds used to operate these services — to the states where most of the refugees actually live.

"This will create a substantial financial instrument to push forward the renewal of the urban infrastructure of the camps," he said.

Wojac, established in 1975, has held two previous international conferences, the first in Paris in 1975 and the second in London in 1983. The recent three-day conference in Washington was coordinated by the Conference of Presidents of Major American Jewish Organizations in cooperation with other American Jewish groups.

MD: Calcium won't prevent osteoporosis

By LEA LEVAVI

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Women who take calcium to prevent osteoporosis will not only fail to accomplish their goal but may even get kidney stones in the bargain, endocrinologist Avner Shargil warned at a press conference here yesterday.

Dr. Shargil called the press conference to report on the consensus reached at the conference of the European Foundation of Osteoporosis and Bone Diseases held in Denmark last month.

"Unfortunately, some Israeli physicians are 15 years behind the rest of the world," Shargil said. "I even know gynecologists who think the menopause is a psychiatric problem. Any woman who starts experiencing hot flashes or other signs of menopause should ask a doctor to refer her to a menopause or osteoporosis clinic to check whether she is in danger of developing osteoporosis."

Osteoporosis, which results in the bones becoming brittle and breaking easily, can be prevented by giving women at risk (because they are losing calcium) estrogen neutralized by progesterone.

Zaire envoy recalled

Zaire's ambassador to Israel, Lomponda wa Botende, has been recalled to Kinshasa to take up the post of chief of staff of the Zairean army, sources in Jerusalem said this week.

No deaths reported

Anesthesiologists laud 'safe surgery' scheme

By JUDY SIEGEL

Post Science and Health Reporter

Not a single surgical patient has died under anesthesia since the Israel Association of Anesthesiologists declared a work dispute in the middle of August and strictly limited the number of operations that could be performed in hospitals.

This was claimed yesterday by Prof. Erica Munich-Hass, head of the association, in a meeting of members in Tel Aviv. The association claims that there is a severe shortage of anesthesiologists in the country, due to their low wages and their inability to work privately.

Since August, the hospital anesthesiologists have militantly implemented a programme for "safe surgery" whereby their members are not allowed to work more than 24 consecutive hours, an anesthesiologist must be present when patients

regain consciousness after surgery, and a specialist in anesthesiology must be present at all operations rather than just a doctor who is learning the specialty. As a result of these self-imposed regulations, the number of elective operations performed in the past 10 weeks has been drastically reduced.

The association bemoans the fact that "no progress" has been made in negotiations with the Health Ministry on ways to upgrade their profession and increase the number of job slots in hospitals. The association head also claimed that the equipment used by anesthesiologists in many operating theatres is out of date or in need of repair, and that lives are endangered as a result. The Israel Medical Association backs the association in its demands for higher pay and more job slots for anesthesiologists.



Vittorio Rossi, director and costume designer, and Michael Ecker, producer, display the costumes to be worn at the 12 performances of Verdi's opera *Nabucco* at Jerusalem's Sultan's Pool next May 15 to May 29. (Nisan Shorer)

\$11.5m. production of Verdi opera planned for Israel Festival

By ANDREA KING

For The Jerusalem Post

The walls of the Old City of Jerusalem will serve as the background for "the most expensive opera ever produced" when Verdi's *Nabucco* is performed at the Sultan's Pool amphitheatre in the spring.

The \$11.5 million production is also being billed by its promoters as the "highlight and major event" of the Israel Festival and the 40th anniversary celebrations of the state. The promoters and the Ministry of Tourism are counting on thousands coming to Israel to see the opera which tells the story of Babylonian King Nebuchadnezzar's destruction of Jerusalem and the plight of the Jewish exiles.

There will be 12 performances from May 15-29. Oded Kotler, the festival's artistic director, told reporters yesterday that tickets will cost about NIS96, or half that if bought as part of a package.

Among the soloists will be Renato Bruson, Piero Capucilli, Martti Talvela, Grace Bumbry and Olivia Stapp.

The amphitheatre is to be renovated to hold 7,500 seats.

Vittorio Rossi, one of Europe's leading directors, is to direct the production and design its setting and costumes. Accompanying the performers will be the Royal Philharmonic Orchestra, conducted by Michel Plasson, and the 250-strong Pro Musica chorus, both from London.

"The opera will be the cultural and artistic event of the year," Rossi predicted, "and will draw people from around the world."

Young Guard, Jusos strengthen relations

The Jusos (Young Social Democrats of the German Socialist Party) and the Young Guard (Hamishmeret Hatzaira) of the Labour Party of Israel agreed to further contacts between the parties by a further visit of a Young Guard delegation to the Federal Republic of Germany in 1988, to commemorate the 125th anniversary of the SPD (German Socialist Party). The congress and a camp of Jusos will be held at the end of May 1988.

IWIN — Israeli Women for Ida Nudel

On the occasion of

Ida Nudel's Aliya A Welcoming Gathering will be held in her honour

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wife of the Prime Minister
Shlomo Lahat,
Mayor of Tel Aviv-Jaffa
Masha Lubelsky
General Secretary of Na'amat
Haim Aharon,
Head, Aliya Department, Jewish Agency
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Hanna Rabinovitch
Artistic Programme

In the chair: **Raya Jaglom**, Chairman IWIN

Invited guests only

Wednesday, November 4, 1987, 5:30 p.m.
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Immigration and Absorption

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For details, call: Tel. 03-477747 (Dalia Peleg)
Tel. 03-430211 (Avigdor Harel)

The prize will be awarded on December 1, 1987, at a symposium on: "Immigration and the Press," which will be held under the aegis of the Jewish Agency's Immigration and Absorption Department, in the presence of the Prime Minister, at the Daniel Tower Hotel.

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Dragged through the streets of Canton during the Cultural revolution

Zhao -- pragmatic economic innovator

ZHAO ZIYANG, now in his strongest position to become China's top leader, survived political humiliation at the hands of Mao Tse-tung's Red Guards to win fame as a tough provincial reformer.

Zhao, who succeeded Deng Xiaoping as party chief yesterday, achieved international recognition as a pragmatic economic innovator in the late 1970s when he pioneered China's new capitalist economic policies in Deng's home province of Sichuan.

In 1980, Zhao replaced Mao's chosen successor, Hua Guofeng, as premier and in 1987 also took over as interim Communist Party leader when Hu Yaobang was forced to step down for allegedly weak ideological leadership.

He appeared to ride out a resurgence of hardline Communist ideas in the first half of 1987 and is expected to be confirmed in Hu's old job.

Zhao was regarded as one of the prime champions of market-oriented economic policies, which challenged the tenets of classical Marxism. He had also become a suave representative of China overseas, where his tailored western suits contributed to the image of a man the West could deal with.

Zhao Ziyang was born into a

landlord family in the central province of Henan in 1919, joined the Communist Party at 20 and became a local official and rural activist during the wars against Japan and the Chinese Nationalists.

In 1950, a year after the Communist victory over the Nationalists, he became party secretary of Guangdong province, the youngest man in China to hold such a post.

In the following years, Zhao allied himself with moderates led by Deng and his mentor, President Liu Shaoqi — making himself an obvious target for persecution by the Red Guards unleashed by Mao in support of leftist policies in the Cultural Revolution, which began in 1966.

ZHAO WAS purged from his post and dragged through the streets of Canton wearing a dunce's cap. But in 1971 he re-emerged from obscurity to hold an official post in Inner Mongolia and by 1974 had regained his Guangdong job.

He made his name in the southwestern province of Sichuan, where he became party secretary in 1975 at Deng's suggestion.

Fertile Sichuan, the size of France with a population of 100 million, was in such an economic mess that it had to import grain while some

peasants were reduced to selling their daughters.

Zhao diagnosed the problem as bureaucratic centralization and a lack of incentives for producers. "We must adopt whatever is most effective. We must never cocoon ourselves like silkworms," he said.

Factories were allowed to keep some profits instead of giving them all to the state, to distribute as bonuses to workers or to reinvest.

Zhao also allowed peasants to sell their own produce on free markets, giving them a chance to escape the poverty created by Mao's collectivized rural communes.

Within five years, industrial production was up 80 per cent and the province had become a food exporter again, regaining its status as a national breadbasket.

ZHAO ALSO brought order to chaotic civil administration and forced through tough implementation of China's rigorous birth-control programme. Sichuan's reforms were held up as a national model, and the press quoted a peasant jingle that ran: "If you want *liang* [grain], ask Zhao Ziyang." In mid-1977, he was made an alternate member of the party's ruling politburo, became a full member in November 1979, a

vice-premier in April 1980, then premier in September of the same year.

Western diplomats attributed his meteoric rise partly to Deng's patronage, but his success in helping peasants prosper also appeared to have won him grassroots popularity.

In foreign affairs, Zhao was an accomplished envoy, winning friends abroad without compromising China's stand on such sensitive issues as Taiwan and trade friction with the U.S.

"He has the ability to be charming without giving up any of his positions," White House official Michael Deaver was quoted as saying during Zhao's U.S. tour in 1984.

Until 1987, Premier Zhao and party leader Hu had complemented each other as the technocrat and ideologue respectively, of China's reforms.

But student protests calling for more democracy in late 1986 and during the new year, amid what conservatives described as a tide of rampant "bourgeois liberalization," culminated in the forced resignation of Hu and the launching of a campaign against Western political ideas. Zhao was criticized during the campaign, but he made clear his opposition to the "bourgeois liberals."

"Recently, some Communist Party members were expelled from the party. ... They are intellectuals. Maybe there are some people in the United States who view this as a crackdown or oppression of the intellectuals. I do not agree with this," he told an NBC-TV interviewer in September.

ZHAO MADE the keynote speech last week to the Communist Party's national congress and used the event to launch an attack on China's entrenched and bloated bureaucracy.

He proposed separating party from government, which would mean scrapping party departments that duplicate those in the government, and setting up a professional civil service.

Like most Chinese leaders, Zhao's personal life remains a mostly private affair. But in 1987 he told reporters that he had to give up jogging due to the pressure of work.

His wife, Liang Boqi, who fought with him in the war against Japan, is now in poor health. They have four sons, a daughter and four grandchildren.

"We often argue at the table and sometimes have different views, but that does not matter. Each may reserve his view," he was once quoted as saying. (Reuters)



Zhao Ziyang — tipped to become China's top leader (AFP)

The British passport -- about to be harmonised

Laurence Marks, LONDON

HARMONISATION — the doctrine that the diverse nations of the European Community should adopt common practices for the convenience of bureaucrats — is about to overtake the British passport.

From next July, the traditional royal-blue, stiff-covered document will begin to be replaced with a smaller, flimsy European Community one the colour of stewed plums. A similar transition has already taken place in other EEC countries.

Sentimental British patriots are aghast. The old passport might seem to be merely a neutral item of bureaucratic paraphernalia — like a driving licence or a credit-card — but to many of its holders, it is freighted with emotion.

To begin with, it is bigger than anyone else's and therefore more conspicuous when you proffer it (rather grandly) to the bored immigration official at the seaside airport. Its wording is majestic, not to say menacing: "Her Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs requests and requires in the name of Her Majesty... without let or hindrance..." and so forth.

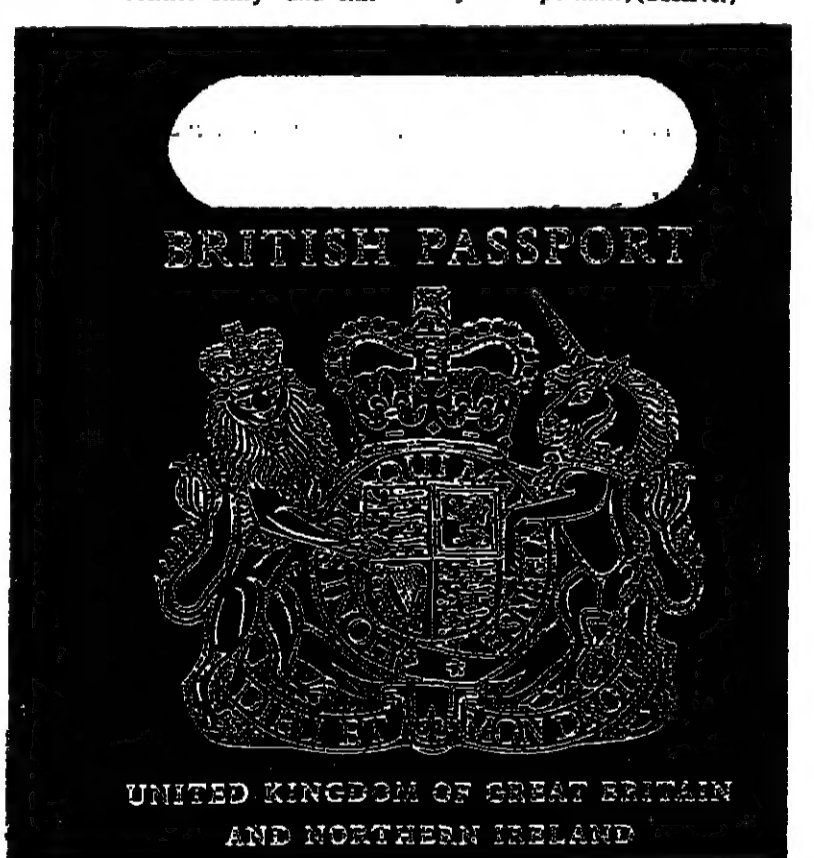
THE IMPLICATION is clear: If there is any nonsense from you Frenchmen (or Italians, or Belgians, or Spaniards), Britain will dispatch a gunboat to shell the Casino and the Societe des Bains de Mer. Now, however, we shall all be carrying the same type of passport, with the name of the issuing country printed on the cover below that of the European Community. By God, we've become foreigners!

Originally, a British passport was a document issued to someone travelling on the king's business. It specified the destination, time and purpose of the journey. The last one to have been signed personally by a monarch was issued in 1778 by George III. After that, the task was handed over to a secretary of state.

But, because of their origin, British passports still have no statutory authority. They are issued under the

stamps and grandiose visas provided a charming souvenir of one's travels. Nowadays, when frontier stamps are seldom used in Europe and visas have been abolished by many governments, passports are pretty dull, with only that youthful mug-shot to remind you of the passage of time.

The new Euro-passport will be more practical, quicker and cheaper to manufacture, easier to fit into one's pocket, and machine-readable — making forgery easier to discover. But the true purpose of the change is to induce a sense of common citizenship among the 250 million or so people of the EEC. (The Eurocrats of Brussels are attempting to use the passport, as the Roman emperors used their coinage, as a symbol of unity and *imperium*.) (Observer)



Exit the widow maker, the F-104

John Dornberg/MUNICH

A SLEEK looking F-104-G Starfighter jet screamed off the runway at the West German Air Force base near Weimingen, Bavaria, two weeks ago, flew a routine one-hour training mission, returned and disappeared into a hangar. Forever.

The flight heralded the end of a 25-year era. The Luftwaffe retired the last Starfighter, its basic aircraft for more than a quarter century. It was an era marked by political scandal, accusations of bribery, parliamentary investigations, legal battles, and tragedy. Above all, tragedy.

Of the 917 Lockheed-designed airplanes put into service, most of them manufactured and assembled under licence by West German aerospace companies in Bavaria, more than a quarter — 269 — crashed, killing 110 pilots.

AIRMEN called the F-104-G ("G" for its German version) the "widow maker" and the "flying coffin." Although San Francisco lawyer Melvin Belli won a \$1.2 million award from Lockheed in October 1975 on behalf of the survivors of 32 of the German pilots who died, that settlement in a U.S. district court failed to answer the question of possible manufacturer or designer culpability.

No single cause for all the many accidents was ever established. But no other aircraft, or military

arms purchase, ever caused as much of a political ruckus or cast as dark a shadow on a single politician. Franz Josef Strauss, the incumbent prime minister of Bavaria and head of the powerful, conservative Christian Social party (CSU), which plays a pivotal role in Chancellor Helmut Kohl's centre right coalition government.

The story begins in 1956 when Strauss was named defence minister under Chancellor Konrad Adenauer and headed West Germany's new postwar armed forces. At that time Lockheed's F-104 Starfighter was barely off the drawing boards but already being touted as "tomorrow's airplane here today."

The Germans wanted a plane that could be manufactured locally, thus providing high-tech fallout and helping the economy. They also wanted an all purpose craft in order to reduce costs. The military specifications called for one plane that could be a high-speed interceptor, a bomber, as well as a high-altitude reconnaissance craft.

Starting early in 1957 German experts studied and evaluated 14 different aircraft, existing either as production models, prototypes or as designs. Among those close in the

running were the Swedish Draken, the French Mirage III, and two U.S. aircraft, but not Lockheed's F-104, developed solely as the world's fastest and highest-flying interceptor.

But suddenly in mid-1958, after Strauss had visited the Lockheed facilities in California, German attention turned to the F-104. Although it had teething problems that induced the U.S. Air Force to drop it, the plane was hot. It could fly at Mach 2.2 and had established several world altitude records. But that was one version of the Starfighter, designed as an interceptor. The version the Germans wanted, to serve the multi-purpose role, did not even exist on paper.

BUT THAT seemed to bother neither Strauss nor Lockheed which promised to redesign and restructure the plane for the German requirements.

While Lockheed was designing the new version, the Germans, and subsequently the Belgians, Dutch and Italians who joined in the project, began setting up the industry to manufacture the plane locally under licence.

This was a built-in tripwire to disaster. The new industrial capacities

were being built up concurrently with the new Luftwaffe's recruiting programme. The air force and aircraft industry were competing for the same scarce manpower.

To exacerbate matters, Strauss raised the ante. The initial German order had called for delivery of 30 two-seat F-104-F trainers and 66 of the F-104-Gs from California, and licence production of 250 "G" versions locally. In the summer of 1960, before the first "G" prototype had even flown, he increased the order from 66 to 96 of the U.S.-made planes and the local production schedule from 250 to 700.

The first German-made plane rolled off the assembly line at the old Messerschmitt factory in Augsburg, Bavaria on August 10, 1961. Within 18 months the industry was delivering more Starfighters than the Luftwaffe could handle. They stood about on the ground, their complex electronics and inertial guidance systems exposed to the usually unfriendly German weather.

It was a crash rearmament programme in the truest and grimmest sense of the word. The first German Starfighter crashed in January 1962, the 269th earlier this year. Now at last the West German Starfighter era is over. The Luftwaffe's basic aircraft is the German-British-Italian jointly designed multi-purpose Tornado.

Oxford U. wakes up to cash shortage

OXFORD University, cloistered since the Middle Ages among its dreaming spires, has awakened to a nightmare — it's seriously short of money.

Things are so bad that Oxford has been forced to set up the first fundraising office in its history. Next spring, the proud university will launch a five-year appeal for money from graduates, businesses and foundations around the world.

Reeling from a 14.4 per cent cut

in British government funding in real terms since 1980, part of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's anti-inflation policy, Oxford is running a deficit of more than £2 million a year. Officials say the shortfall is expected to triple by 1992.

As a result, the university has begun what it calls a five-year "retrenchment programme," reducing overall activities 11 per cent below the level in 1985-86. Fifty-seven academic posts have been eliminated

since 1981, and 140 more — about 10 per cent of the current total of 1,459 — are to go by 1992.

All other academic posts that become vacant are being immediately frozen to save money, said Anne Lonsdale, Oxford's director of information.

Scientists, meanwhile, complain they are gravely short of high-technology equipment and support staff, threatening Oxford's position as a world leader in research and prompting a brain drain of eminent professors to foreign universities.

INTO THIS grim picture has stepped Dr. Henry Drucker, an American-born political scientist who was appointed in January to head Oxford's first-ever fund-raising office. He previously held a similar post at Edinburgh University in Scotland.

Since arriving at Oxford, Drucker has been travelling around the world — New York, Australia, Hongkong, Japan — laying the groundwork for a five-year funding appeal to alumni, foundations and businessmen. The campaign, which will get under way next spring, will be called Campaign for Oxford.

Although he would not name a figure, Drucker said that Campaign for Oxford will be "much larger than anything any British university has ever launched."

But, he said, "it won't be all that impressive by the standards of the great American universities, which are so good at stealing our staff." "We start from zero," Drucker said. "When I walked in here... there was no office, no telephone, no stationery, no mailing list of graduates... Moreover, 80 per cent of the graduate body have never given a penny to their university."

There are about 100,000 living Oxford graduates, including Marga-

ret Thatcher. Asked why most of them have never given to Oxford, Drucker said: "Because they've never been asked."

The university, which received its first charter in 1213, has been the beneficiary of massive philanthropy through the centuries. Oxford's five major museums house priceless art collections.

In addition, a few of Oxford's 35 autonomous colleges have built up sizeable fortunes of their own through endowments, property holdings and investment income. St. John's, for one, receives about £1 million a year in investment income.

But benefaction and donations account for only 1.4 per cent of the central university's income these days, and the colleges' treasures cannot be used to solve its financial plight.

Drucker said the university itself, as distinct from the individual colleges, is responsible for two-thirds of the money spent by Oxford. Much of that goes for faculty salaries and towards maintaining laboratories and libraries.

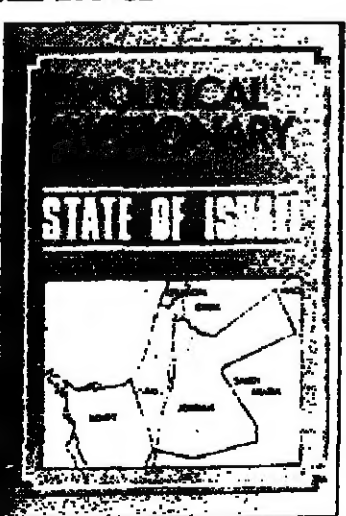
Since Oxford, along with Cambridge University, started accepting government money in the early 1920s to build up its science programme, it has grown more and more tied to the public purse. Cambridge faces many of the same problems but has not announced a fund-raising programme.

In 1985-86, government money accounted for 70 per cent of Oxford's income of £98.1 million. The remainder came from industry research grants, endowments, investments and tuition fees for the 12,500 students. Local governments pay tuition for British students under the country's socialized education system, while overseas students must pay their own tuition. (Associated Press)

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היפרכול
לקנות ולהנות בכל היתרונות

The international children trade

AMSTERDAM. — The international traffic in children for adoption, prostitution, pornography and slavery is being cracked down on by the 21-nation Council of Europe, which proposes to tighten legislation and policing on the problem to stem the flow of children from developing countries to the United States and Europe.

The move follows a comprehensive report on the problem, which has reached unprecedented proportions, by Dutch Labour MP Piet Stoffelen.

Quoting official information from El Salvador, the report notes that foreign demand for children for adoption has led not only to illegal trade and fraud but also to the counterfeiting of documents and the abduction of children.

"Hundreds of babies are exported to the United States and Europe, including Belgium, West Germany, France, Italy, Norway and Sweden," says Stoffelen, whose list of atrocities provoked an emotional debate by the Council of Europe in Strasbourg.

"The adoptable child is seen as a commercial object whose interests are of little importance to gangs of cut-throat dealers who buy children, sometimes before they are even born."

The report paints a shocking picture of child abuse with 5,000 boys and 3,000 girls working as prostitutes in Paris alone, not to mention hundreds of thousands elsewhere in the world. Prostitution with children sometimes fetches five times the "going rate" with adults.

Disguised traffic, meanwhile, involves the hiring of women or girls to work in the entertainment industry in such jobs as dancing, cabaret and bar work. On coming into contact with prostitutes and pimps, they often get involved themselves. Others are forced into prostitution to repay debts to employment agencies which paid their travel and found them jobs.

Peter Spinks

"Far from being confined to a flow from less developed to developed countries, the movement generally involves the traffic of poor women towards rich men in all directions," Stoffelen says.

THE REPORT suggests that the kind of organized child prostitution usually associated with southeast Asia — particularly Thailand — is also prevalent in Brazil, Peru, the U.S., France, West Germany and Britain.

"Pimps supply young girls to customers by giving them false identities," he says. "And for these to function, official bureaucracy and police authorities sometimes collaborate."

Video pornography is also booming in the United States, where child porn movies earn well over \$500 million a year. In Europe's capital cities — like Amsterdam — the illegality of child porn does not deter it being sold, sometimes blatantly, alongside adult films.

This is partly through police apathy and through the tourist demand for such films. The Netherlands, itself, was rocked recently by a scandal involving the sale of children for pornographic films in the staunchly Calvinist village of Oude Pekala. Paedophile tourists in Amsterdam, meanwhile, buy profusely illustrated "gay guides" with addresses, hotels, rates, local agents, local practices and the legal limits which, in the Netherlands, are sometimes sky high.

The exploitation of child labour occurs in still greater numbers. Despite the conventions of the International Labour Organization (ILO) on child labour, many member countries do not adhere to the 15-year minimum age for employment.

"Child waged labour is more common in small-scale enterprises which defy the regulatory effort of factory

inspectors," says Stoffelen, estimating that at least 50 million children worldwide are involved. "ILO members should be forced to at least comply with the minimum age requirement and sweatshops working as subcontractors to larger enterprises should be exposed. That way, consumers could boycott the products of slave labour."

Other forms of child trade involve the purchase of 10- to 15-year-olds from gypsy families for about \$30 for sale to criminal gangs in Italy for about \$7,000. The children, once taught the art of theft and prostitution, earn many times their price.

To deal with the problem of illegal adoption, Stoffelen has the support of council members in urging the United Nations General Assembly to legislate better the practices of foster placement and adoption.

"We can thus tighten procedures for inter-country adoption under the auspices of the International Council on Social Welfare," he says.

"We must also ensure that placements in the case of inter-country adoption work according to standards practised at home," he notes, adding that, "Never should placements result in improper financial gains for those involved."

The Council of Europe members will promote an intensive campaign of public awareness, since the sale and traffic of children is shrouded in secrecy. "We are all involved in buying, at very low prices, the product of young slaves from developing countries," explained the Dutchman, who aims to ensure that, "We in Europe cannot and should not ignore the exploitation of children elsewhere."

Educators will be urged by council ministers to incorporate human rights education in school curricula at all age levels. There will be a concerted effort to research at national and international level the forms, conditions, and structures of the channels through which children are traded.

LIKE AN INTELLIGENT yet underachieving school pupil, Israel's public health system will soon be forced to reform and improve — in spite of itself. The incentive to upgrade health care can be traced to Israel's two-year membership in the World Health Organization's European region.

Two years ago, Israel switched out of WHO's Eastern Mediterranean region and into its European section. At that time, members of the European region, from the USSR to Great Britain, set an agenda of 38 "health targets for the year 2000." Since Israel was then only about to join the European region, it did not take part in the long process that led to unanimous approval of the 38 goals. Yet it has since committed itself to meet seven targets, including those involving the environment, dental health, health education and information systems.

Dr. Jo Eirik Asvall, director of the European region and a foremost cancer expert from Norway, was the guest of the Health Ministry during a recent visit here. He toured medical facilities around the country and took part in a national health policies seminar held by the ministry at Assaf Harofe Hospital in Tzrifin.

Asvall, in an interview with *The Post*, said that Israel has frequently been attacked politically by member nations in the WHO plenum. But he adds that in the regional grouping, politics rarely gets in the way. Instead, the countries are devoted to improving the health of the 850 million people in the region.

Israel, notes Pinna Herzog, the ministry official in charge of international relations, asked to join the European division after years of being stymied politically as a member of the Eastern Mediterranean region. In addition to political confrontations with the mostly Arab countries in the grouping, Israel — with its Western health care and lifestyle — had little in common with the hunger, poverty, epidemics of infectious diseases and high infant mortality rate of her neighbours.

"For years, our Foreign Ministry was opposed to moving to the European region on ideological grounds," explains Herzog, "but the Health Ministry insisted. Practicality finally won over ideology."

DR. ASVALL says his region was "very pleased" to get Israel as a member because of its "great advances and initiative" in health matters. Israel's moving was not unique: Morocco left the European region it had joined due to its past French colonial ties, and transferred to the Eastern Mediterranean, and Algeria moved from Europe to the African region.

The Norwegian oncologist was particularly impressed by the Ben-Gurion University of the Negev medical school, which he says has a

WHO spurs Israel to reform public health care system

Judy Siegel-Itzkovich



WHO's European director, Jo Eirik Asvall, with Health Minister Shoshana Arbeli Almosino.

"unique" programme that teaches young doctors how to relate not only to medical technology but especially to the community they serve in the field.

The main role of the region, says Asvall, is to reduce political tensions among the neighbours and to encourage them to work together to improve health within their borders. Each national health ministry must regularly send reports to the Copenhagen office with details of how it has improved health care, plus statistics on infectious diseases, infant mortality, longevity, hospital beds and the like.

The regional office has a multi-million-dollar budget, some of which is spent as grants to member nations for research and health programmes. It also employs some 250 staffers from 35 countries. "So far,

none of them are Israelis," says Asvall, "but I intend to change that."

UNTIL 1980, the European region busied itself with technical matters, such as testing a vaccine's effectiveness or determining whether a certain chemical found in water is dangerous. But WHO officials realized that this work did little to improve world health overall.

So the region decided to conduct epidemiological studies, using computers on a country-by-country basis. "We found that many important health issues just hadn't been touched," As a result, the region decided to prepare specific health targets that would be met by the member countries.

"We had more than 38 originally, but these were pared down and modified by members who felt they

couldn't agree to all of them. Now we have an impressive set of guidelines, agreed to by all, but not the ideal document that we originally had," says Asvall.

The impressive volume is 200 pages in length. Among the targets are:

• By 1995, protecting all people in the region against work-related health risks.

• By the year 2000, eradicating indigenous measles, polio, neonatal tetanus, congenital rubella, diphtheria, congenital syphilis and indigenous malaria in the region.

• By 1995, documenting significant increases in positive health behaviour, such as balanced nutrition, non-smoking, appropriate physical activity and good stress management.

• Before 1990, establishing in all member states a formal mechanism for the systematic assessment of the appropriate use of health technologies and of their effectiveness, efficiency, safety and acceptability.

PREVENTION of illness is a major task, and Asvall was very impressed by the Jerusalem Municipality's health fair in Talpait last week. Thousands of Jerusalemites flocked to the fair, where they were tested for high blood sugar, cholesterol, hypertension, dental problems, cancer and the like. "This should exist in every neighbourhood in the country," he declared.

Asked to grade Israel's health, Asvall says "not too bad, considering that the smoking rate is down (to 30 per cent), perinatal care is good and family medicine is well developed. However, the country is not exploiting its brains enough and does not have a coordinated health policy. It is too busy with crises, he says, to set clear health priorities. "You have excellent scientific and medical minds, but you don't pull together. You need a comprehensive health policy."

Herzog says that thanks to the push from the WHO, Israel has indeed agreed to do this. Teams of experts have been appointed to create just such a comprehensive policy and to meet the WHO targets that it has taken on.

Asvall, whose native country has the same population as Israel, says he can't give advice on how to end the pandemic labour disputes that affect the hospital and clinic system in Israel. "This is an economic, not really a health matter."

He insists that we must make it possible for healthy life-styles to be the most acceptable and easy. "Too often we just throw money at a problem without thinking about how to improve health." The member nations will have to act quickly, as the WHO has set the year 2000 as the deadline for "Good Health for All."

fence Forces. The greatest successes are with leukemic children.

REPORTED MARITAL troubles between Prince Charles and Princess Diana aren't the only reason for scandal in the British royal family. The troubled couple now also have to worry about the fact that their elder son, Prince William, has come down with head lice. The five-year-old kindergarten pupil came home with a note that his head should be treated with a lice-killing shampoo. It just goes to prove that pediculosis can be a royal nuisance.

FOUR PEOPLE died and more than 200 were hospitalized when a wave of asthma attacks struck in Barcelona a few weeks ago. The British journal *New Scientist* reports that the attacks ceased when workers at the city's port stopped unloading a shipment of soy flour from the U.S.

Barcelona's gentle winds, coupled with air trapped between surrounding mountains and the sea, create high levels of air pollution and result in respiratory complaints in the population. Sixteen similar waves of asthma attacks have hit the city since three presses that extract oil from soy flour started working in Barcelona in 1979. The U.S. Centre for Disease Control in Atlanta informed the Spaniards that similar attacks occur in New Orleans, where the weather conditions are like those in Barcelona. American and Spanish scientists are now looking for ways to unload soy safely.

SHABBAT-OBSERVANT relatives of patients at Hadassah-University Hospital in Jerusalem's Ein Kerem have a problem if they have to bring them to the hospital on Shabbat. Even in life-and-death situations, Jewish law does not allow the accompanying person to drive home on Shabbat. The uphill walk back from Ein Kerem can take hours even in good weather conditions.

The rabbi of Kiryat Menahem, a few kilometres from Ein Kerem, decided to help such people. He rented an apartment for the use of those who have brought patients to Hadassah on Shabbat or who want to visit them on that day. They can sleep there, eat or rest at no cost, and walk some 20 minutes to the hospital to visit the sick.

Today is edited by Amy Levinson.

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WATER

LET'S MAKE IT LAST.

Is the country's investment climate sufficiently attractive?

The pitfalls of privatization

By J. VOET

Timing was not the strong point of the organizers of the symposium on privatization as a facilitator of growth. It was held recently in Tel Aviv to commemorate the 80th anniversary of the birth of the late Pinhas Sapir.

It was held exactly on the day on which the government was obliged to fork out about \$800 m. to deprivatize the holders of bank shares about \$200 million more than was earlier expected. This fact, which makes the "privatization balance" for the year strongly negative, could hardly serve as propaganda for the recent strong tendency to sell government-owned enterprises to the general public.

Neither could the dramatic fall only two days before on the New York Stock Exchange, followed by sharp declines on nearly all other bourses, be considered an encouragement for the privatization movement.

The learned speakers who participated in the panel discussion nearly all looked to the future, admitting that a discussion on privatization was, given the above facts, at the moment highly academic. They forgot to delve into the past. If they had done so they would have learned that in Israel publicly-owned enterprises frequently came into being because private capital was unable or unwilling to finance the necessary expansion of the enterprises it had founded.

To give only a few examples. One of the plums of the big government-owned undertakings, the Dead Sea Works, was originally a private enterprise pure and simple. Moses Nomovsky acquired after many years of intensive struggle. In 1929, a concession for the commercial exploitation of the minerals contained in the Dead Sea waters.

This concession was subsequently transferred to Palestine Potash Ltd. founded in 1930 with an initial capital of £250,000 (a huge sum in those days). Palestine Potash began to market bromine in 1931 and potash in 1932. It had ups and downs, but showed steady growth. But this came to an abrupt end when the War of Independence broke out.

The Palestine Potash installations at the northern end of the Dead Sea were completely destroyed. The southern end was held by Israeli forces, but access to it became extremely difficult because there was no direct road to it. Only after this was constructed, in early 1953, the



The late Pinhas Sapir (Rubinger)

rehabilitation work of the southern Dead Sea plant could start. Long before that date it became obvious that Palestine Potash would not be able, with its own resources, to carry this out. Already in 1952 an agreement was signed. Palestine Potash became the Dead Sea Works Ltd., a government company.

Finances were provided out of the Development Budget for the reconstruction. First chairman of the Dead Sea Works was Pinhas Sapir, ironically the man in whose honour the symposium about privatization was held.

A second example is perhaps even more striking. The biggest natural monopoly of the country is the supply of electric power. This is in many countries the business of the government. Not so in Palestine. There it was the business of Pinhas Rutenberg who acquired already in 1921 the concession to provide the country with electric power. From humble beginnings, only 10,000 consumers and six million kilowatts sold in 1930, it soon became an important company.

Its capital, originally only £1 m. authorized and much less issued, gradually rose to nearly £5 m. in 1953. In that year the Corporation had 251,000 customers. It sold 723 million kilowatts. Its shares were quoted on both the big London and the tiny Tel Aviv stock exchanges, making an active and attractive arbitrage between the two possible. In 1954 it was obvious that the majority British shareholders could not provide the necessary funds for the further expansion of the Palestine Electric Corporation.

The Israel government acquired the company, paying out the shareholders on the London Register either Israeli government bonds payable in sterling or an amount in cash in the same currency. Israeli share-

holders received either cash, Israeli pounds of course, or Tavei Dollar debentures.

The third example is more recent history. In 1983 the government felt itself forced by the mismanagement of the major banks to guarantee bank share prices. This resulted in the purchase of these shares in the years 1985-1989.

The Israeli public owns of course all the government enterprises. This Professor Eytan Sheshinski stressed in reply to a questioner at the end of the discussions. But not directly. Only through the medium of government debentures. Neither the public, nor the so-called institutional investors, pension funds or insurance companies, invest their moneys in shares.

When in the early '60s the Tel Aviv Stock Exchange was in the doldrums, I thought that a solution could be found if the institutional investors bought shares, for only a small part of the moneys at their disposal, as is the custom in other countries. This was at the time forbidden by government regulation. I approached the Treasury. A committee was set up to study the matter.

The officials concerned had an open excuse for my arguments. They were considering allowing the institutional investors to buy shares for five per cent of their funds.

This is the key problem the advocates of privatization have to struggle with. They must make the investment climate in our country so attractive that investors, both private and institutional, exchange their government debentures for shares of government companies. This is, given the general economic conditions in the country, a very difficult job.

All people who are convinced that the government has gone too far with its involvement in the economy, wish Mr. Zeev Refuah, the director of the Government Enterprise Authority, well in his drive to sell government-owned companies. Maybe the expensive (\$600,000) assistance of the experts of the American First Boston Corporation is of some help thereby.

In any case, the privatization balance for this year and certainly also for 1988 and 1989 will be decidedly negative, in view of the enormous sums the government has to pay, honouring its costly bank-share guarantee.

Privatization may be the modern slogan in the western world, for Israel it is still a far-away goal.

First International Bank buys into N. American

BY AVI TEMKIN

Post Economic Reporter
The First International Bank of Israel will pay NIS 4.3 million for the banking business of North American Bank, which has been in receivership since 1985, when the bank was found to have been hit by one of the country's biggest cases of embezzlement ever.

The money will be paid to the Bank of Israel, but will only cover part of the \$30m. the central bank paid to cover the bank's commitments, which it had underwritten after the fraud was discovered.

The agreement on the sale of North American's banking business was approved by the Jerusalem District Court on Thursday. The agreement stipulates that depositors' accounts are to be transferred to the Fibi banking group, and that depositors' rights are to be fully honoured. North American will cease to exist.

Three of North American's branches - in Ben Yehuda Street in Jerusalem, in Mea She'arim and in

Bnei Brak - will continue to operate, as branches of Bank Poalei Agudat Yisrael, which already belongs to the Fibi banking group. Another three branches will be closed and the accounts transferred to the nearest First International branch. North American clients in those branches will be entitled to transfer their accounts to other banks.

The Bank of Israel said after the accord was reached that it had negotiated with several potential purchasers over the sale of North American, but found no one who could fulfil all the required conditions. Therefore, it was not possible to keep North American "alive," the central bank said.

The Bank of Israel stressed that it had underwritten only those obligations that were properly re218761ed in North American's books. Liabilities not so registered, the fate of which the court has yet to decide, were not transferred to the First International banking group, the central bank said.

Five-star hotel for Zichron? Sheraton chain won't comment

By GREER FAY CASHMAN
Jerusalem Post Reporter

The possibility of a five-star resort hotel to be constructed in Zichron Ya'acov and managed by Sheraton International, was raised recently during a visit to the area by Tourism Minister Avraham Shafir. Also participating in the tour of one of the country's most important wine-producing regions, were local Sheraton representatives.

Shafir, convinced that the area has great potential for tourism, was reasonably certain that government funding would be made available towards development. He envisages a resort hotel in the full meaning of the word with a golf course and a

health and beauty farm.

When contacted later in the day and asked about possible Sheraton involvement, Wendy Geri, the Public Relations head of the Sheraton hotel in Tel Aviv, declined to comment and refused to name the Sheraton people who had accompanied Shafir.

It is no secret that Sheraton International is interested in expanding its operations in Israel. In the past, it has been looking to the south of the country, but if Shafir's enthusiasm for putting Zichron Ya'acov squarely on the tourist map takes hold, it is feasible that the hotel management company may find more promise in the north.

Wheat group on visit

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. - A delegation from the U.S. Wheat Association has arrived in Israel to exchange information with Israeli wheat growers. Included in the delegation are two Wheat Association representatives, Goris Van Lit and Henry Stevens, as well as David Shipman of the U.S. Grain Inspection Service, and Vernon Youngs, a chemist at North Dakota State University.



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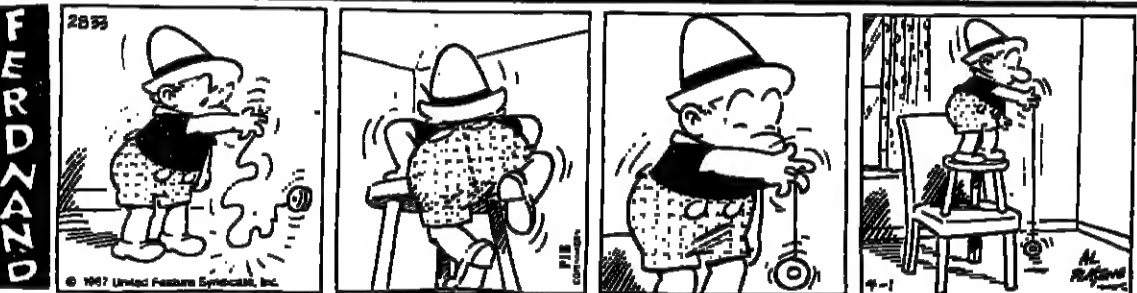
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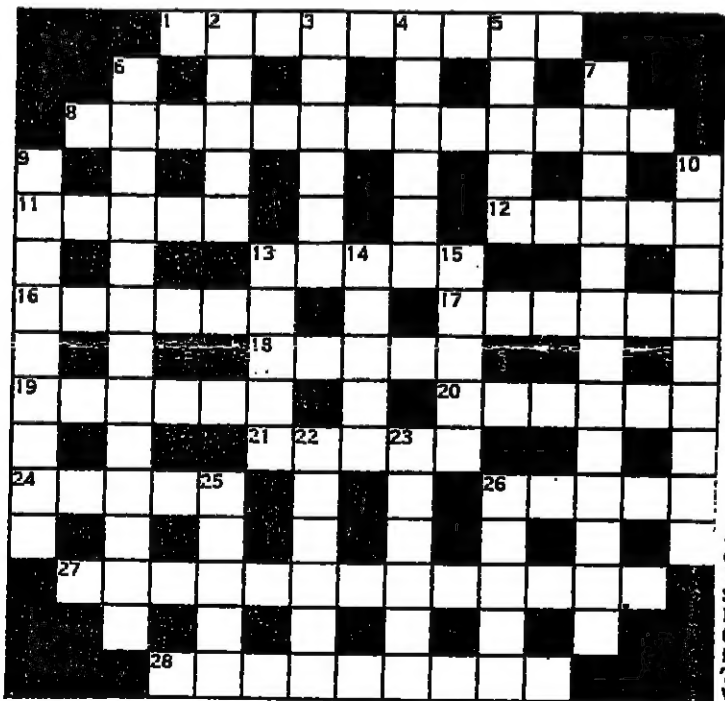
CROSSWORD

ACROSS

1. ... clover ... to put together (3,3,3)
- 8 Military code supplied by correspondents at the front (5,2,3)
- 11 Credit frequently gets a small holding (5)
- 12 Steal back to find a man of steel (5)
- 13 Country in which only the wealthy can afford to live (5)
- 16 The charm of a soft chime (4)
- 17 Change to employ after getting a double century (6)
- 18 In the middle of a cultivated rose one finds willow (5)
- 19 Hound set to go after men of degree (6)

DOWN

- 20 Scotsman follows sailor on the road (6)
- 21 Drink down this! (5)
- 24 Actor who hopes for another run? (5)
- 26 It may be called for as the situation changes (5)
- 27 Where the City nun carries his umbrella and his hat if a cricket-ster (7,6)
- 28 Detained foreigners seen returning to Bury (9)
- 2 The middle man pronounces it us waste (5)
- 3 The sort of effort with which no one is at home (3,3)
- 4 Order posted by a tyrant (6)
- 5 Mass nourishment, although only a light snack (5)

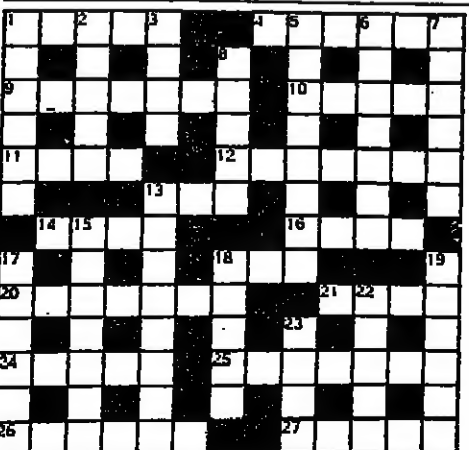


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O L T N I C H U
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C T O R
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P E R S O N I N C H A
R G E

QUICK SOLUTION

ACROSS: 1 Bicycle, 7 Addie, 8 Underhand, 9 Rut, 10 Edna, 11 Assume, 13 Tremor, 14 Sewing, 17 Vailum, 18 Scout, 20 Spa, 22 Duffation, 23 Exile, 24 Engineer, DOWN: 1 Brute, 2 Cadenos, 3 Cure, 4 Elapse, 5 Adore, 6 Meeting, 7 Adduced, 12 Collide, 13 Tipster, 16 Incline, 18 Mullin, 17 Vapid, 19 Tutor, 21 Taxi.



QUICK CROSSWORD

ACROSS

- 1 Adorn (5)
- 4 Conservatism (6)
- 9 Early TV satellite (7)
- 10 Additional (5)
- 11 Purridge (4)
- 12 Unit of heat (7)
- 13 Extinct NZ bird (3)
- 14 Blood-sucking insect (5)
- 16 Scottish dance (4)
- 18 Youth (3)
- 20 Traveller's impedimenta (7)
- 21 Conspicuous jump (4)
- 24 Embarrass (5)
- 25 Proverbially wise king (7)
- 26 Conclusion (5)
- 27 Hug, crone (5)

DOWN

- 1 External medicament (5)
- 2 Manservant (5)
- 3 Location (4)
- 5 Feudal superior (5)
- 6 Trainee doctor (7)
- 7 Ancient Greek coin (5)
- 8 Tropical palm (5)
- 13 Long-distance race (6)
- 15 One who fails to keep pace (7)
- 17 Burning (6)
- 18 Agreement to let (5)
- 19 Visor (5)
- 22 Extant (5)
- 23 Fault (4)

MK Haim Ramon charges

Likud maintaining W. Bank tax haven

BY AVI TEMKIN
Post Economic Reporter

The Likud is trying to maintain the tax loopholes which have turned the West Bank into a tax haven, MK Haim Ramon, the Alignment's senior member on the Knesset Finance Committee, charged yesterday. He said the committee's Likud members were keeping an amendment to the Income Tax Ordinance off the panel's agenda. This amendment, said Ramon, would close several loopholes, including a number applying to the West Bank.

Amendment 76 to the ordinance has been tabled at the committee for over one year. It was approved in its first Knesset reading, but still has to get the committee's approval before returning to the plenum for final approval.

MK Dan Tichon (Likud) rejected

Ramon's charges. He agreed that his faction did not want to discuss the amendment at present, but denied this had anything to do with the West Bank. He said several income tax officials had told him the amendment contained several conceptual errors and that the only person happy with it in its present form was State Revenue Commissioner Yisrael Baron. "It would be better to wait until Baron leaves his post at the end of the month, before we start debating the amendment," Tichon said.

But this argument failed to convince Ramon, who demanded that the committee's chairman, MK Avraham Shapira, decide on the spot whether to place the amendment on the committee's agenda. But Shapira evaded a direct answer, and limited himself to a promise to make a decision by today's committee meeting.

Protests at plan to underwrite Zim debts

Post Economic Reporter

The Treasury's Accountant-General Arye Sher will have to present the Knesset Finance Committee today with an explanation concerning the Treasury's request to underwrite \$40 million-worth of Zim shipping company's debts. The Treasury's stated policy during the last months has been not to underwrite debts, which has so far prevented the implementation of a debt-rescheduling scheme for kibbutzim and moshavim.

Zim is owned by three bodies: the government, which holds 40 per cent of the shares; the Israel Corporation, which has a 50 per cent holding; and Hevrat Haodim who own the remaining 10 per cent. Israel Corporation's major share holder is Shaul Eisenberg.

The Treasury's request to underwrite Zim's debts yesterday led to protests at the finance committee.

MK Dan Tichon said he would first want to see the exact state of the government's commitments before taking any decision. Tichon asked Sher how he explained the fact that Zim would get government help denied the agricultural sector.

Tichon said that Eisenberg had offered the government his shares in Zim only a year ago, provided that the government agreed to pay the company's debts totalling \$31m. which he had underwritten. The government refused and Tichon asked yesterday why the Treasury is suddenly prepared to enlarge its commitments to Zim.

Tichon added that according to the available figures, the government had underwritten debts totalling \$121m. while Eisenberg's commitments totalled no more than \$31m. This was an unacceptable situation, he said, since the businessman's share in Zim was larger than the government's.

Ziv's resignation final

Post Economic Staff

Yoram Ziv, managing-director of Israel Chemicals, yesterday announced that his decision to resign was final. Some weeks ago, when he first submitted his resignation, the state-owned company's board of directors asked him to reconsider his position. However, he announced at yesterday's board meeting that he

would leave the company at the end of the year.

During Ziv's six years at Israel Chemicals, the company has built up its overseas marketing and financing operations, and its number of subsidiary companies grew from 13 to 16. This year, Israel Chemicals' turnover is expected to reach around one billion dollars.

DEMJANJUK ON TRIAL

(Continued from Page One)

saying: "We bamboozled the Russian officials by declaring all the Western Ukrainians in our DP camp as Poles, and thus shielding them from repatriation."

Defence counsel Yoram Sheftel asked his witness whether he agreed with the statement by an earlier witness for the prosecution, that repatriation had largely stopped by December 1945? "No," said Tolstoy. "It ended only in May 1947, although the Americans and the British never officially ended the policy."

Sheftel: "What about the version that General Eisenhower ended the policy in December 1945?"
Tolstoy: "True, he unilaterally issued an order to stop; but that is irrelevant, since he had no authority to do so."

After listening to many more examples of the hardships caused by repatriation, presiding Judge Dov Levin finally told the witness: "We listen with great patience - but not to lectures. Please keep your replies shorter."

Tolstoy: "As a historian I can't give brief yes or no answers. Many questions need more explanation."
Levin finally called the morning recess 20 minutes before the usual time. "So that Mr. Sheftel can explain the ways of this trial to you. There is a real misunderstanding. We're still far from the basic issues of this trial."

On another occasion Levin told the witness: "I have the impression that you read your answers from prepared notes. I'd prefer it if you spoke freely and only consulted your notes when you need a precise date or figure."

A few questions dealt with the

possibility that some Russian Jewish soldiers had been able to conceal their identity and - protected by their comrades-in-arms - served in Vlassov units. Demjanjuk had said in his testimony that at one time he had served under a Jewish non-commissioned officer in the Vlassov Army. All Soviet Jewish soldiers and commissars captured by the Germans were immediately killed.

At the end of the war nearly one million former Red Army men were serving with the Germans. Tolstoy said that most former Ukrainians and persons from the Baltic countries living in the West today consider that such a "surrender" was a legitimate part of the fight against the Soviets. "It was their only chance of getting rid of the Communists."

Towards the end of the afternoon session Sheftel seemed to be running out of questions. He had already had several clashes with Levin and prosecutor Yona Blatman, who challenged the relevance of many of his questions. At about six o'clock Sheftel suggested that the session be ended, but Levin was adamant and said: "Use the time that is left. Half an hour is a lot of time."

Levin thus forced Sheftel to start questioning Tolstoy about the Travnik identity card, although Sheftel seemed ill-prepared and reluctant to start on the subject. One almost had the feeling that he was trying to stretch out the testimony of his witness for lack of another one to follow. In fact, Levin asked him how much longer he needed Tolstoy on the stand and cautioned him to have his next witness ready for tomorrow's session, after the completion of Tolstoy's cross-examination.

Treasury clamps down hard on illegal lotteries

BY AVI TEMKIN
and KEN SCHACHTER

As the country's favourite lottery, Lotto, enters the computer age to speed up its operations and increase revenue, the Treasury yesterday warned firms holding lotteries for commercial purposes that they could be liable to criminal charges, punishable with up to three years in jail and a NIS15,000 fine.

In a statement released by the ministry's spokesman, the Treasury warned that any person or firm who organizes a lottery, or offers, sells or distributes lottery tickets without a permit is liable to criminal charges. This warning was issued to printers, newspapers, and commercial enterprises.

The spokesman explained that although there has been a recent increase in the number of requests for such permits, there has also been a large rise in the number of unauthorized lotteries.

Over the past year the Treasury has rejected eight lottery requests from commercial enterprises while approving five requests from the Magen David Adom, Mifal Hapayis's Lotto and car lottery. Toto and the Soldiers' Welfare Committee.

The spokesman added that the Treasury is acting to locate organizations holding unauthorized lotteries, especially those who advertise in newspapers. Several of them have already been warned that they are breaking the law, the spokesman said.

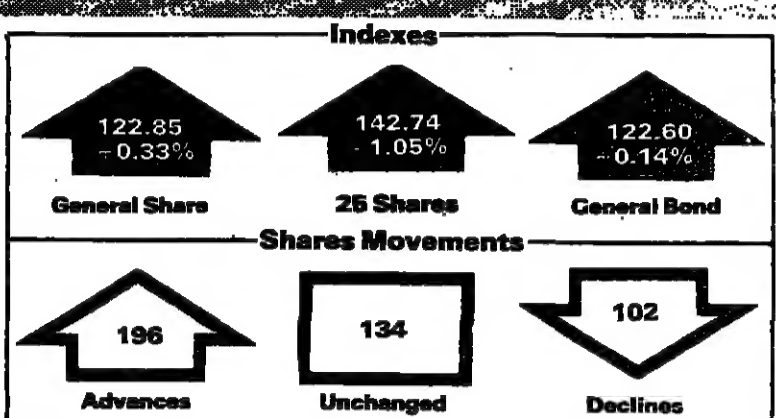
Mifal Hapayis, meanwhile, is installing a \$10 million computer system to link the familiar blue and yellow kiosks that dot the country. The "Lottomat" system, tied together by a special Bezeq communications network, is expected to produce an additional \$35m. in revenue over the first eight years, according

to Gideon Gadot, chairman of Mifal Hapayis.

Gadot, a Herut MK, said the system will reduce the gap between when the last Lotto ticket is sold and the draw is held. The current paper system requires that vendors stop selling Lotto tickets 18 hours before a draw and not begin again until 24 hours afterward, he said. Under the computer system, only a 2-hour delay before and after the draw is required. Lotto purchases in the final 24-hours of selling accounts for 70 per cent of the sales, he said.

The system has undergone successful trials over the past five weeks in the south, from Mitzpe Ramon to Ashdod, Gadot said, with 94 per cent of customers surveyed saying the vendors operated the new machines smoothly. The north, from Metulla to Hadera, is scheduled to go on-line later this week, with Jerusalem and central Israel to follow.

Tel Aviv Stock



Name	Price	Volume	% change
Commercial Banks (not part of arrangement)			
DBI	21300	15	
General non-arr.	15000	28	+2.6
FBI	8800	3088	+0.9
Commercial Banks (part of arrangement)			
DBI	101855	1551	+0.3
Union 0.1	75438	111	-1.0
Discount	128000	128	-
Mitsubishi	41725	1700	+0.0
Y.P. Clal	89024	1127	-0.4
General A	17782	14.0	+0.5
Leumi 100.0	43780	6668	-
Fin. Trade	56250	-	+0.2

Name	Price	Volume	% change
Mortgage Banks & Finance			
Leumi Mort.	8970	64	+3.1
Dev. Mort.	2410	87	+0.4
Yehudim 0.1	3480	172	-
Tel Aviv	20350	70	+3.1
Meyar	7700	42	+2.5
Leumi Ind.	91200	252	+1.2
Clal Leasing 0.1	92899	4	-1.3

Name	Price	Volume	% change
Insurance			
Avnir 0.1	1216	1574	+6.1
Phoenix 0.1	5500	48	-
Harnishman 1.0	1942	102	+5.0
Menorah 1	400	8808	-
Sihor	1101	675	+1.7
Securities	5300	-	-

Name	Price	Volume	% change
Trade & Services			
Integrations 1.0	895	3348	+1.4
Meir Ezer	501	1444	+1.1
Crysal	730	1677	-0.4
Supersol 0.1	11728	368	-0.0
Lightage 0.1	800	891	+7.4
Gold Storage 1.0	1044	1044	+3.4
Den Hotels 1.0	1515	350	+1.0
Corral Beach	8198	100	+8.9
Yarden Hotel	276	10882	-1.4
MTLL 1.0	12777	78	-0.4
Teem 1.0	691	830	-

Name	Price	Volume	% change
Real Estate, Building and Agriculture			
Al-Hov	347	12115	-0.3
Al-Hov 0.1	47000	110	+0.4
Arizad	2401	1200	+0.0
Denkner	6510	300	-3.4
Y.E.C.	285	11220	-
Bayville 0.1	4590	1567	+2.4
Levi	18088	188	-5.0
Acorn Prop.	343	9881	+1.5
Mahadim	6000	542	+0.3
Hadarim Prop.	1588	480	-

Name	Price	Volume	% change
Industrials			
Dubai	4380	455	+0.7
Tempo 1.0	28000	24	-0.7

Name	Price	Volume	% change
Abbeviations:			
n.a. = not available			
n.t. = not trading			
n.b. = not available			

Statistics

Stock Indices

General Share (incl. arrgmt.)	122.85	-0.33%
Non-arrgmt.	122.60	-0.14%
Arrangement Banks	142.74	-1.05%
Mortgage Banks	122.60	-0.14%
Financial Inst.	122.60	-0.14%
Insurance	122.60	-0.14%
Commerce & Services	122.60	-0.14%
Real Estate & Agnc.	122.60	-0.14%
Industrials	122.60	-0.14%
Food & Tobacco	122.60	-0.14%
Metals	122.60	-0.14%
Electronics	122.60	-0.14%
Chemicals	122.60	-0.14%
Industrial Invest.	122.60	-0.14%
Investment Cos.	122.60	-0.14%
Oil Exploration	122.60	-0.14%
Parallel List	122.60	-0.14%

Bond Indices

Index-linked Bonds	122.52	-0.12%
Fully linked	122.52	-0.12%
Partially linked	122.52	-0.12%
Foreign Currency	122.52	-0.12%
FC denominated	122.52	-0.12%
FC linked	122.52	-0.12%
Short-term 0-2 yrs	122.52	-0.12%
Short-medium 2-5 yrs	122.52	-0.12%
Medium-long 5-7 yrs	122.52	-0.12%
Long-term 7+ yrs	122.52	-0.12%

Turnovers

Total Shares	NIS 24,788.0
Non-arrangement	NIS 16,214.4
Arrangement	NIS 8,573.6
Bonds	NIS 10,798.5
Treasury Bills	NIS 15,432.5

Share Movements

Advances	186	(330)
Declines	102	(123)
Unchanged	11	(4)
Trading Halt	41	(52)

Bond Market Trends

Index-linked:	Mixed to 15%
4.25% fully linked:	Mixed to 15%
80% linked:	Mixed to 15%
Double linked:	Mixed to 15%
FC denominated:	Mixed to 15%
T-bills:	Slightly mixed
14.88 - 17.00%	

Arrangement Yields

IDB arr.	n.a.
Union 0.1	n.a.
Discount A	n.a.
Mizrahi R.	n.a.
Hapayim R.	n.a.
General A	n.a.
Leumi Stock	n.a.
Fin. Trade 1	n.a.

25 Shares

Name	Price	Volume	% change
First Internet	254	125.5	+0.7%
Heavenly 1	448	233.2	+1.5%
Clal Trading	5676	189.3	+1.0%
Supersol B	2520	105.6	+1.5%
Delek 1	38957	22.3	-1.7%
Delek 2	1028	253.2	+2.5%
ILDC	3031	30.2	-1.5%
Clal R Estate	71134	23.9	+1.7%
Elise	748	82.3	+1.7%
Polgar B	15956	162.7	+0.7%
Levi 0.1	845	28.4	+1.5%
Levi 0.2	4289	115.5	+2.5%
Levi 0.3	22664	35.7	+2.0%
Levi 0.4	10370	33.2	+2.5%
Levi 0.5	2628	241.7	+2.0%
Levi 0.6	899	619.2	+2.0%
Levi 0.7	36576	48.8	+1.3%
Levi 0.8	13129	39.4	+1.3%
Levi 0.9	253	808.8	+1.5%
Levi 1.0	2135	202.2	+0.5%
Levi 1.1	1064	89.8	+1.5%
Levi 1.2	4471	522.7	+1.5%
Levi 1.3	2229	300.9	+1.5%
Levi 1.4	1261	566.5	+0.7%

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Carful?? - Careful!!!

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Carful?? - Careful!!!

Shekel Deposits (annual rates)

Bank	Deposit	Pachak	7 days	14 days	30 days
Leumi (Oct. 28)	40,000	12.25	7.00	8.00	10.50
	1,000-10,000	12.25	10.00	12.00	15.00
	10,001-50,000	12.50	13.00	14.00	16.25
	50,001-100,000	12.75	13.25	14.25	16.50
	100,001-500,000	13.00	13.50	14.50	16.50
	Up to 500	6.00	6.00	6.50	6.75
Hapoalim (Sept. 7)	1,000-9,999	11.00	11.00	11.50	12.50
	10,000-49,999	11.50	11.50	12.00	13.00
	50,000+	12.00	12.00	12.50	13.50
Discount (Oct. 29)	50,000+	12.00	12.00	12.50	13.50
	10,000-49,999	12.00	12.00	12.50	13.50
Mizrahi (Sept. 20)	40,000	9.00	6.00	7.00	8.00
	1,000-2,500	10.00	10.00	10.00	12.00
	2,501-5,000	10.00	10.00	10.00	12.00
	5,001-10,000	10.00	10.00	10.00	12.00
	10,001-50,000	10.00	10.00	10.00	12.00
	50,000+	10.00	10.00	10.00	12.00
First Intl (Oct. 4)	1,000-4,999	11.00	11.00	11.00	13.00
	5,000-9,999	11.50	11.50	11.50	13.00
	10,000-49,999	12.50	12.50	12.50	14.50
	50,000+	13.00	13.00	13.00	15.50

*NIS 2,000-4,000 **4,001-15,000

Pachak (foreign currency deposit rates, Nov. 2)

Currency (incl. deposit)	3 MONTHS	6 MONTHS	12 MONTHS
U.S. dollar (\$100,000)	7.375	7.375	7.375
Pound sterling (£100,000)	7.375	7.375	7.375
Deutsche mark (DM 200,000)	3.250	3.250	3.250
Swiss franc (SF 200,000)	3.000	3.000	3.000
Yen (100 million yen)	3.125	3.125	3.125

SOURCE: BANK LEUMI. Rates vary according to size of deposit.

Shekel Foreign Exchange Rates (Nov. 2)

	Buy	Sell	Buy	Sell	Parity
Currency basket	1.6730	1.6940			1.6822
U.S. dollar	1.5583	1.5777	1.55	1.58	1.5678
Deutsche mark	0.9070	0.9183	0.88	0.93	0.911
Pound sterling	2.6890	2.7326	2.63	2.75	2.7129
French franc	0.2673	0.2708	0.26	0.27	0.2689
Japanese yen (100)	1.1321	1.1462	1.10	1.16	1.1316
Dutch guilder	0.2384	0.2426	0.23	0.24	0.2398
Swiss franc	1.0978	1.1114	1.07	1.12	1.0944
Swedish krona	0.2532	0.2568	0.25	0.26	0.2546
Norwegian krona	0.2364	0.2424	0.23	0.24	0.2411
Danish krone	0.2347	0.2376	0.23	0.24	0.2360
Finland mark	0.3684	0.3730	0.36	0.38	0.3706
Canadian dollar	1.1889	1.1989	1.18	1.21	1.1915
Australian dollar	1.0581	1.0713	0.83	1.09	1.0647
S. African rand	1.7388	1.7816	0.81	0.61	1.7811
Belgian franc (10)	0.4368	0.4388	0.44	0.44	0.4383
Austrian schilling (10)	1.2679	1.3039	1.26	1.31	1.2844
Italian lire (100)	1.2321	1.2428	1.20	1.26	1.2395
Jordanian dinar			4.36	4.57	4.4685
Egyptian pound			0.68	0.70	0.7526
ECU	1.8834	1.8917	—	—	1.8801
Irish punt	1.2421	2.4423	1.23	1.50	2.4252
Spanish peseta (100)	1.3651	1.3821	1.35	1.41	1.3679

SOURCE: BANK LEUANI.

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Down with the dinosaurs

IF A GENUINE start on the transformation of the Soviet polity were to be made in the direction of democracy and sanity, and away from repression and mendacity, how, it might have been asked, would it be made? Would it not perhaps be made by the secretary-general of the All-Union Communist Party publicly referring to the foulest domestic devil in Soviet mythology, Leon Trotsky, merely as a lying politician who spawned a deplorable movement, Trotskyism?

If that were the worst the Kremlin's top leader found it proper and expedient to say about Trotsky, it would have signalled an historic turnaround.

That, in fact, is what Mikhail Gorbachev, delivering the kick-off address for celebrations of the 70th anniversary of the October Revolution in Moscow yesterday, found it proper and expedient to say about the founder of the Red Army.

Mr. Gorbachev did not, of course, proclaim the beginning of the end of the Bolshevik revolution. He lauded Stalin for having made "an incontestable contribution to the struggle for socialism," not least by turning Soviet Russia into a "truly great industrial power." He even defended the Ribbentrop-Molotov Pact as the right response at the time to anti-Soviet western machinations.

But the principal message of Mr. Gorbachev's address to the Soviet party and government elite, and to the Soviet public at large, was that a resumption of Khrushchev's campaign of de-Stalinization, stalled by Brezhnev in the 1960's, was a top national priority.

The truth of history could no longer be ignored, he warned. It was time to render full justice to the victims of Stalinist repression, and these included victims of the "excesses" of Stalin's drive for collectivization. There was no condoning Stalin's denial of democracy, his cult of personality, and his criminal abuse of power. Past "purged" opponents of Stalin, such as Bukharin, Zinoviev and Kamenev, had to be rehabilitated and placed where they belonged, in the Soviet pantheon.

Strikingly new tunes in the Soviet repertoire? Not entirely, and the original copyright belongs to Khrushchev for his famous, and originally secret, 1956 address. But between the forced demise of Nikita Sergeievich and the election of Mikhail Sergeievich to the post of general secretary, they have not often been heard coming from the Kremlin. Now they have been given an official party imprimatur, and in public.

But there was even more to the Gorbachev tune than that. For the first time ever a Soviet leader of his stature admitted to errors, even if without specifying them, in the making of post-war Soviet foreign policy. For the first time ever the anti-Semitic "doctors' affair" was authoritatively listed among Stalin's crimes. For the first time the "reconversion" of Soviet military industry into civilian industry was declared to be the aim of official policy. For the first time socialism was formally denied the Kremlin's warranty as the only way for the betterment of mankind's fate.

It is easy to mock these revolutionary innovations as empty rhetoric reflecting little, if anything, besides the Soviet Union's current economic plight, and likely to produce little, if anything, besides some cosmetic change. And it is certainly true that Mr. Gorbachev did not anywhere in his address even hint at the possibility that resumed de-Stalinization might, under his leadership, result in the complete freeing of the Soviet people to speak as they please, band into whichever parties they wish, and leave their country at will.

The democratic world and the Jewish People will certainly refuse to rest until the Kremlin's professions of concern for the human rights of other peoples are translated into the language of its own practical domestic policies.

The real danger, however, is that the Soviet dinosaurs, who did not from the very start particularly cotton on to Mr. Gorbachev's slogans of openness and restructuring, may yet do to him what Brezhnev did to Khrushchev. Soviet television is reported to have shown the serried ranks of party and government officials only perfunctorily applauding the general secretary's criticisms of Stalin yesterday, but lustily clapping their hands in approval of his occasional praise for some of the bloody dictator's deeds.

It is in this corner that the threat to Glasnost and Mr. Gorbachev lurks. While the dinosaurs may have reason to suspect that it is they who are Mr. Gorbachev's target, he has similar reason to suspect the reverse.

GORBACHEV

(Continued from Page One)

his victims, but that the process ceased after Khrushchev was ousted and replaced as party leader by Leonid Brezhnev in 1964.

The Politburo, Gorbachev said, has set up a commission to examine comprehensively "new facts and documents pertaining to these matters and those known previously." He said "corresponding decisions" would be taken on the commission's findings, but did not elaborate.

Gorbachev's comments, however, indicated that any renewed campaign for de-Stalinization would have definite limits.

He said Stalin made an "incontestable contribution to the struggle for socialism."

The breakneck industrialization policy pursued in the 1930s transformed the Soviet Union into a "truly great industrial power" by the end of the decade, Gorbachev said.

Excesses marred the elimination of private farming and the forced collectivization of agriculture that began in the late 1920s, but it was "in the final analysis a transformation of great importance," he said. Gorbachev's failure to spell out the grimmest details of Soviet history demonstrates the pressure on him to maintain unity in the Communist Party leadership as he pushes for reform.

In his speech, Gorbachev said Stalin had made gross political errors, but he did not specify that millions were killed under Stalin's 1924-1953 dictatorship.

His restrained remarks seemed certain to disappoint Soviet intellectuals who have enthusiastically joined his drive for reform in the hope that the party will finally face up in public to the enormous scale of Stalin's repressions.

Some intellectuals take the view that Gorbachev cannot go as far as

he would like in erasing "blank spots" from Soviet history, because party conservatives fear too much frankness will undermine the party's authority in the eyes of Soviet people.

Diplomats and specialists on Soviet affairs in the West add that, with the party locked in heated debate over the Soviet Union's reform course, Gorbachev is often obliged to act as a conciliator between reformists and conservatives.

"To the average westerner, Gorbachev probably comes across as an out-and-out reformer, but in fact his political instincts are very good and he takes care not to upset the top party people who are more cautious than he," one envoy said.

On relations with the U.S., Gorbachev pledged he would work tirelessly for a ban on space weapons and for cuts in strategic arms at coming summits with Reagan.

His remarks were seen as a clear signal he would be pushing hard for limits on Reagan's Star Wars programme in Washington next month. "The growing danger that weapons may be perfected to a point where they become uncontrollable stimulates us to waste no time," Gorbachev declared.

Star Wars — the Strategic Defence Initiative (SDI) — has been pinpointed by the Kremlin for the past two years as the main barrier to agreement on cutting the super-powers' arsenals of long-range weaponry.

Until now, Reagan has resolutely declined to accept any curb on development of the programme, a largely space-based network of lasers and battle stations.

But Moscow regards SDI as a U.S. attempt to achieve military superiority which would have to be countered by a massive build-up of Soviet intercontinental rocketry. (AP, Reuters)

To talk, or not to talk to the PLO

Yosef Goell

AS THE Labour-Likud coalition government enters its fourth and last year, it would seem that Likud Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir has succeeded in thwarting Shimon Peres' frantic efforts to convene an international conference that could get talks going between Israel and Jordan for an arrangement on the future of the West Bank.

Peres and the Labour Party have for some time been identified with the concept of a Jordanian option, arguing that it was the only way towards an agreed arrangement on the West Bank. Mainstream Labour, however, has been just as adamant as the Likud that the other alternative — of seeking to talk to the PLO — was both futile and taboo. It died as a naive, and playing into the enemy's hands, the grandstanding attempts by various splinter left groups and individuals to establish contact with PLO leaders.

Several months ago, however, news surfaced of the unthinkable, Moshe Amirav, a fortynish son of the Herut "fighting family," was reported to have been on the verge of flying to Geneva to meet with PLO leader Yasser Arafat, after having conducted a series of meetings with Faisal Hussein and Sari Nusseibeh. Following the press reports of those meetings, Amirav was nearly drummed out of the Likud, and attempts to expel him are still continuing.

Sari Nusseibeh fared worse. He was set upon by Palestinian students at Bir Zeit University where he teaches, his head was banged up and his arm broken. Interestingly, Hussein was spared all such unpleasantness, which perhaps is the best evidence of his position in the PLO hierarchy — as opposed to Nusseibeh's amateur dabbling — and to the presence of a pragmatic, as opposed to an off-touted, "moderate" stream in the PLO.

The reports raised interesting questions as to whether the PLO was changing; whether the Likud and especially its populist anti-Arab Herut mainstream was changing; should talks with the PLO be legitimated and possibly even encouraged; and was there really anything to talk about with them.

I met Moshe Amirav, a former Likud-appointed spokesman of the Broadcasting Authority, a former head of the Road Accident Prevention Authority and currently a member in good standing of the Herut central committee, at a small gathering under the auspices of the Jerusalem Center for Public Affairs, a Jerusalem-based think tank headed by

Prof. Daniel Elazar. The following is in the way of a report of what Amirav had to say and of my own in-between-the-lines interpretations of the implications of what he was careful not to say.

SARI NUSSEIBEH is an engaging young Palestinian intellectual, the son of a noted family closely associated with the Hashemite regime, who has come up with some interesting ideas, represents no one but himself and who is prepared to talk to virtually anyone on the Israeli side who will talk to him.

Amirav added that his wife told him, upon meeting Nusseibeh, that he reminded her of a typical Paris Jewish intellectual. He can most likely commit the Palestinians to as much as a Paris Jewish intellectual can commit Israel. Faisal Hussein, on the other hand, is reputed to be the Number One representative of the Arafat mainstream of the PLO on the West Bank.

For me, the most encouraging news in Amirav's presentation was his reporting the two as saying that the PLO was very concerned lest a possible agreement between Israel and King Hussein would put the Palestinian issue on the back burner for an entire generation. That, they said, was why the PLO was so avid today for an agreement with Israel.

What did Amirav propose to the two Palestinians in substance? He says he broached the idea of a confederation between a sovereign Jewish Israel, a sovereign Arab Jordan and an autonomous Palestinian West Bank. What did such an offer of autonomy consist of and what did it exclude? As far as I could understand, it was a version of Menachem Begin's vague offer of cultural, religious and local government autonomy to the Palestinians, which he proposed at Camp David. The autonomous administration would not be in charge of security in the territories; nor would it have any involvement in the conduct of foreign affairs.

"The question of water resources is marginal to my mind, and we did not even discuss it," Amirav said. He added, however, that he could conceive of the administrative offices of the autonomous area being located in the Arab section of Jerusalem. How did the two Palestinians react to Amirav's proposals? He repeated several times the formula: "They did not fall out of their chairs

at my proposals." Did they accept them as a basis for further discussion, however? No, Amirav reported. He, himself, remained "very sceptical" regarding the possibility of actually reaching an agreement, he said. He added that in response to his raising of the "Yaffo issue" — meaning the PLO's declared goal of reconquering all of Mandatory Palestine and annihilating Israel — Hussein had replied that that goal was a dream, while realizing that it was an unattainable one.

Would they be willing to state publicly that the PLO was giving up terrorism and its intention to annihilate Israel? They said they would. Amirav reported, after an agreement was reached, They added that in all likelihood, even then terrorism would be carried on by marginal groups, but that the PLO mainstream could impose its will on them.

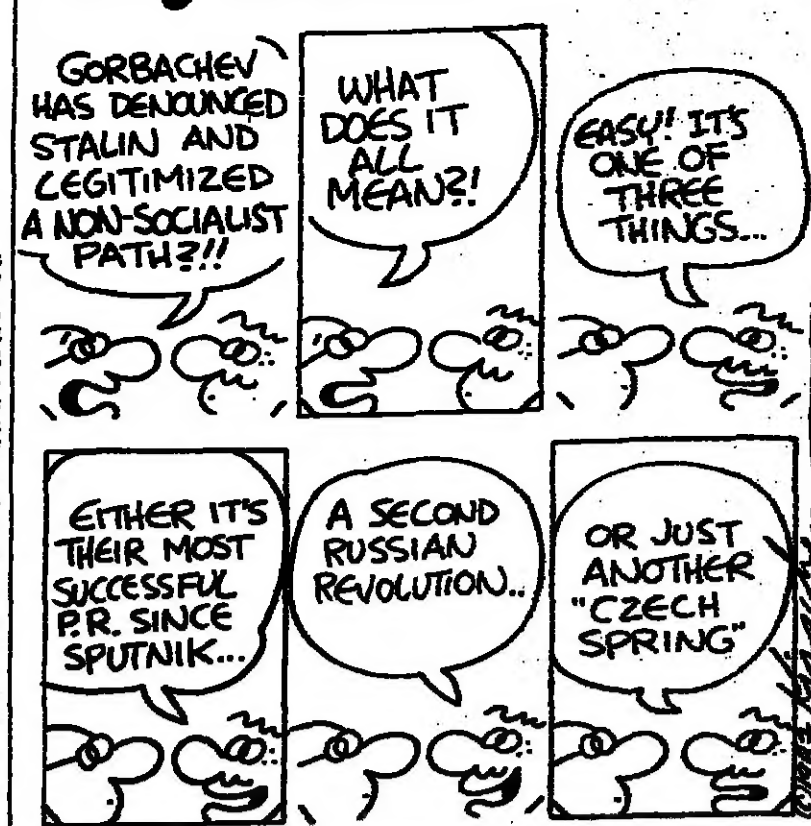
Who was Amirav speaking for? He says that he was speaking for himself. He added, however, that he knows that there are others, "from among the second-level group of 40 year-olds in the Likud," who are ready to entertain such ideas. But he noted that following demands for his expulsion from the party (Prime Minister Shamir was among those to make that demand) he, Amirav, had "gone to Canossa" and had eaten crow, to mix European and American metaphors, and promised not to continue such talks with PLO people. He said he had done that so as not to be thrown out of the Likud because he was adamant on continuing to push his views within the party.

When pressed, he named Minister Moshe Katsav and MK Meir Shitrit as examples of the sort of Likud leaders who think as he does. But he was careful not to implicate anyone else in his own initiative. He named MKs Micha Reisner and Michael Eitan as two Likud leaders who supported his right to express his opinions in the party against the demands for his expulsion.

Amirav was careful to dissociate Prime Minister Shamir from any connection with his initiative. My own impression is that both Shamir and his confidants knew of Amirav's meetings but that Amirav had gone quite a bit further in the substance of his talks than Shamir and his supporters were aware of.

In an election year in which the Likud is deathly afraid of losing votes to Tehiya and Kahane to the right, the mainstream horror at Amirav's consorting with the PLO

Dry Bones



devil is understandable. There is good reason to believe, however, that he is correct in speaking of an underground of opinion in the party that is much more pragmatic on the Palestinian and territorial issues than the party's pristine ideological position.

I would suspect that Amirav tends to exaggerate the extent of that underground support, but it is good to know that some measure of such pragmatism is not entirely absent.

Another painfully careful expression of such pragmatic thinking could be found this weekend in an Ha'aretz interview with MK Dan Meridor, in which he spoke openly of the dilemmas of squaring a concern in maintaining Israeli democratic norms with continued occupation of the territories. That is usually the Labour and not the Likud's line.

My impression from hearing Amirav is that there is still nothing of substance to talk about with the PLO; that the chances of hammering out a workable agreement with Hussein (something very short of peace itself) are greater than any possible PLO option; that neither are too probable in the immediate future; but that it is important to maintain and enlarge contacts, with spokesmen for both options.

The rationale for not speaking to the PLO under any circumstances is that it undermines whatever successes Israel has had in the on-going propaganda war with the PLO. This is certainly a worthy consideration, but not the sole one to be taken into account.

What Hussein and Nusseibeh

were reported to have said is in a way an admission of defeat on the part of a PLO which thought that it could bring Israel to its knees through a war of terrorism. I personally doubt whether even the spectre of defeat, and even of eventual relegation to irrelevancy, will bring the PLO to swallow hard and seek a sincere accommodation with the devil, Israel. But, I admit I may be wrong in such a harsh assessment, and if they are seeking contacts with Israel, we should not repeat the Palestinian's fatal mistake of totally rejecting all contacts with the enemy.

The saw that one makes peace only with one's enemy is true. But it's a tricky business and well-intentioned amateurs should not be encouraged or permitted to represent Israel in such contacts. Perhaps the most heartening lesson to be learned from the Amirav affair is that all is not lost in hoping that the Likud, as one of Israel's two major parties, can also be expected to evince a pragmatic approach to these life-and-death questions, when there are real prospects of conducting meaningful talks.

Perhaps the best quip of the meeting was one by Arye Naor, the former cabinet secretary to Menachem Begin, who earlier this year was expelled from Herut for supporting Peres' proposals for an international conference: "Amirav is still in the party, even though he spoke to the PLO; I was expelled because I dared speak to Shimon Peres."

The writer is a member of The Jerusalem Post editorial staff.

READERS' LETTERS

EQUAL PAY FOR EQUAL WORK

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post: Sir, — In a newspaper of your high standards, one expects a consistent level of factual accuracy, even when the writer is expressing a personal opinion. It is therefore regrettable that, in coverage of the radio and television journalists' strike, not all of your staff writers have shown the same regard for fact as has reporter Greer Fay Cashman. As she has accurately reported, the cause of this National Federation of Journalists sanctioned strike is the denial of the journalists' base pay scale to journalists working at Israel Radio and Television — even though this is an agreed principle recognized in writing by the minister responsible, the Chairman of the IBA Board of Governors, and the IBA Director-General himself.

That your television reviewer, Philip Gillon, is unhappy with the strike is understandable, but this does not excuse his choice of words. He knows full well that Israel Television has never been "government controlled," and that Israel Radio ceased to be so with the enactment of the Broadcasting Authority Law (1965). As for Mr. Gillon's references to the iniquity of the strike and the "villainy" of the strikers, we do not recall any such criticism on his part when journalists in radio and television took action in solidarity with the just demands of newspaper journalists; nor are we aware of his refusing the benefits of that settlement — benefits still denied his professional colleagues in radio and television.

It must also be pointed out to cartoonist Ya'akov Kirschen that the arrival of Ida Nudel was not broadcast by Israel Television journalists, despite the strike, because the IBA management made no approach to a strike committee that had indicated its willingness to make an exception for this extraordinary event. Instead, the IBA management preferred

red to use strike-breaking tactics, sanctioning a non-professional production by an experimental second channel.

This is the first major strike action ever taken by radio and television journalists in order to press their specific wage demands. And while no one, least of all the striking journalists, would deny that the national radio and television network would benefit from review and reform, this is not the issue of the strike. Notwithstanding the attempts at obfuscation, the issue of this strike remains the legitimate and recognized right of radio and television journalists to their professional wage scale. Equal pay for equal work.

YISHAI ELDAR
IDELER ROSS
ALAN BEN-AMI

Jerusalem.

Philip Gillon comments:

Your correspondents misunderstood my reference to "government controlled" — I was making the point, not that the content of what news is telecast or broadcast is government controlled, but that the wages paid to employees, including the journalists, are controlled by the government.

The resultant effect is that the media journalists are in a completely different position from journalists employed by private newspapers. I don't say that this is just or good, but, as far as I know, it is true.

It is not the whole problem that the treasury won't sanction the journalists getting the same rise as journalists working for private newspapers got, because the treasury fears this will lead to demands for increases from numerous workers in the public sector? Are not the strikers trying to break this linkage?

If this is incorrect, then the strikers have done a very poor job of explaining their cause.

The reference to the strikers being villains was meant to be jocular.

BAT CONSERVATION

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post: Sir, — I refer to Jason Davis's article of October 14, "Wanted: fair deal for bats."

The entire subject of bat conservation seems to have been neglected for many years; but a change has taken place in the past two years.

Following the warnings and requests of scientists, the Society for the Protection of Nature in Israel decided to mount a special educational effort to increase public awareness of the problem. Towards this end, articles on bats were published in various magazines and guides were given specific refresher courses.

The SPNT's Israel Cave Research Centre carried out a survey to recommend a practical policy dealing

with caves in which the activities of hikers affect the bat population. The results of the survey were conveyed to the Nature Reserves Authority which is authorized to take action, and is now doing so on the basis of the research results.

The control of bats with poisonous substances is now being legally examined.

On the whole, great efforts have been made over the past two years. As in any educational effort, the results are not immediately seen or felt. Continued efforts will be required in order to protect Israel's bat populations.

DALIA DAROMI,
Spokeswoman,
Society for the Protection
of Nature in Israel

Tel Aviv.

Foreign footing from the cradle

Ya'acov Friedler

IF THE public opinion polls showed that most Israelis supported the now-moribund Lavi project, private observation showed many of them shunning Israeli-made products, from washing powder to suits.

A case might be made that this very phenomenon is one of the reasons Israel could not afford to build its own fighter and that, moreover, deep down we are not really confident about the quality of our own products.

Yet we sell hundreds of millions of dollars worth of them on the very competitive and demanding foreign markets. Allowing for some imports to keep our manufacturers' socks up, we need hardly worry that by preferring our own products we'd throw our trade balance out of symmetry. There are still enough products, we don't make to import to assure that our foreign trade will not become a one-way street.

If blue-and-white is a dirty colour in the shops, Hebrew signs fare not much better. Some 30 years ago, Haifa's strong-man mayor, Abba Khoushy, passed a by-law obliging all businesses to have at least two-thirds of their signs in Hebrew. As the first elected mayor of Haifa since the establishment of the state, he wanted to remove all vestiges of the Mandate. Like so many regulations, Khoushy's Hebrew signs are today more honoured in the breach, though there are still many weighty reasons, not least pride in our own language, for reviving the rule.

City official Yosef Glusman said, when questioned, that they tried to enforce the by-law when businesses apply for licences for new signs but the city inspectors were so busy with more immediate problems that they were unable to enforce this particular by-law. So city hall makes do with collecting the sign tax.

On Haifa's main thoroughfare, Rehov Herzl, foreign names, in Latin script, abound, and are presumably calculated to sell the foreign-made goods inside. In Khoushy's days, when most of us were still new immigrants, there was at least some practical justification for the Latin signs.

During the Lebanon war I visited one posh suburb of Beirut whose

smart shops did not display a single sign in Arabic. Everything was English and French. Well, it didn't seem to get Lebanon very far as a united nation.

In recent years the attraction of the foreign has been insinuating itself into the naming of our newborns too. Double-entendre first names increasingly fill our population registers. Consider Tom, Guy and Shirley: perfectly good Hebrew names which translate into innocence, valley and my song. But their attraction is that they sound fine not only in Tel Aviv but also in Brooklyn and Los Angeles. So it's come to the stage where we not only buy foreign but sound foreign, just in case.

IN FRANCE they have an official list from which alone parents may choose names for their children. It needs little imagination to hear the cries of outrage if Israel dared promulgate such a list. How our civil libertarians would howl. Yet the country that gave the world Liberty,

Equality and Fraternity appears not to be in danger of totalitarianism because it won't allow its citizens the "civil right" to choose any odd or outlandish name they may fancy.

A new toy shop in one of Haifa's major streets calls itself Hem-Li. (They're for me). All well and Hebrew, but obviously the intention is to suggest that they're as great as the world's largest toy shop, Hamley, on London's Regent Street, which by the way probably has more Israeli customers at any given time than Haifa's Hem-Li.

So now we're starting on a foreign footing from the cradle — though not quite yet to the grave. But, come to think of it, when I walked through Haifa cemetery the other day, I spotted at least one headstone made of Italian marble.

It struck me as the ultimate veranda, but also a warning from the dead to the living that people who don't believe in their own products, names and language, may not deserve having them, even though we have waited for them for 2,000 years.

The writer is a member of The Jerusalem Post editorial staff.

SUSPENDED

(Continued from Page One)

took place during a lull in the disturbances, when Abu Surr looked out of a window.

Mitzna said he was concerned that commanders might have less hesitation about using the .22 calibre sniper rifle recently introduced in the territories, because they may feel it is less lethal than a regular rifle. Mitzna declined to evaluate the overall performance of the rifle, saying it had not been used long enough to provide any useful statistical evidence.

Mitzna said the commander of the border policemen who shot and killed Inaya Hindi in Ramallah on October 12 when they opened fire on rioters had been suspended. Though the investigation into that incident is still underway, Mitzna said he believes the Border Police-men involved had a reason to think they were in a life threatening situation. Their Uzi submachine guns tend to raise their barrels when fired, and may hit the upper part of the body though the gun is aimed at the legs, he said.

Mitzna said security authorities had recently arrested a group responsible for 12 petrol bomb attacks on Israeli buses near Bir Zeit in the

past three weeks.

Mitzna said it was too early to determine whether these activities were inspired locally or directed from abroad. Some recent disturbances in the Bethlehem area were led by Fatah-affiliated Islamic groups from the Dehaishe, Aida and Iza refugee camps.

Joel Greenberg adds: The family of the Bethlehem University student killed last week by an IDF sniper during a campus riot claim in a complaint to Defence Minister Rabin and the OC Central Command that their son was deliberately shot to death on orders of an IDF commander. The family are demanding the prosecution of those responsible.

"Any shot in the head with a Bar-etta sniper rifle means intent to kill or to inflict critical wounds," says the complaint. It was filed yesterday against the West Bank military commander by attorney Felicia Langer, on behalf of the family of Isaac Abu Surr.

An IDF spokeswoman said last week that the fatal shot was fired "with intent to hit," after an earlier shot was "fired at the legs" when the rioters surrounded troops.